

Show of strength by Haddad in Nabatiya

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ and Agencies

Escorted by tanks and troop-carriers, Major Sa'ad Haddad, commander of the South Lebanon militias, continued his show of strength in the 40-kilometre zone north of the Israeli border yesterday, with a march through Nabatiya. On Monday Haddad staged a march in Sidon, Lebanon's third largest city.

At the same time, Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee yesterday that Israel had no substitute for Haddad and that no one else could keep the PLO out of South Lebanon. He also said that Israel should rely too much on the Phalangist forces and seek to build good relations with all sections of the Druze community.

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up 8.5 per cent
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Israel Television reported last night that the Lebanese government was backing Haddad by paying the salaries of 180 of his men. It added that his forces were to take control of the town of Hasbiya, in south-east Lebanon, today as part of the strengthening of their presence in the area.

In Beirut, President Amin Gemayel met with ambassadors of the countries contributing to the multinational force, to discuss Haddad's latest moves. Gemayel asked U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon and the others to use their influence to stop such moves which were undermining his efforts to restore his authority in Lebanon.

Earlier, Lebanese military sources told the Associated Press that there had been no agreement to incorporate Major Haddad's forces

into the Lebanese Army. The sources conceded that the topic had been discussed, but no progress had been made.

In the past, the Lebanese government had suggested taking 300 of Haddad's 1,500-man force back into the Lebanese Army; but there had been no suggestion as to what to do with the rest of his fighters.

Military sources said that Haddad is to move to the eastern front today, where he will stage a show of strength in villages in the Jib Jinnin area. The militia commander has been recruiting Christians and Shi'ites to his militia during the past months and using them as a sort of civil guard in the south.

Haddad said in Nabatiya that he would set up a large military base there. The town was used in the past as a PLO base, and many Christian and Shi'ite villages were shelled from there. In Sidon Haddad had seized a vacant hospital and said he was turning it into a barracks for his militia.

Observers have expressed doubt whether Haddad will be able to control the 40 km. region, including Sidon and up to the Awali River, in view of the Shi'ite majority in the area. If the IDF withdraws it is questionable whether he could control such a large area and its 600,000 population with his 1,500 militiamen.

Eyewitnesses said Haddad's forces were received in Nabatiya with satisfaction by the local population, although there were no scenes of overt rejoicing, such as occurred in the early days of the war in Lebanon.

The leftist Beirut newspaper *As-Safir* said Haddad's takeover of Sidon was engineered by Israel in a bid to partition Lebanon and carve out the south for itself.

"What happened in the south yesterday (Monday) is tantamount to an Israeli dismemberment of Lebanon," the newspaper said in an editorial. "Israel has sliced off the south and turned it over to Haddad as his future mini-state."

Lebanese army sent to 'unify' Beirut

BEIRUT (AP). — "The world is looking at us," Lebanese President Amin Gemayel said yesterday as he sent his U.S.-equipped army into East Beirut to end the eight-year-old reign of rightist militiamen in the Christian half of Lebanon's capital.

About 4,000 troops backed by several tanks and armoured personnel carriers swept unopposed into East Beirut's residential neighbourhoods, as 1,800 other soldiers regrouped in mostly Moslem West Beirut and its outskirts in the four-hour "greater Beirut" operation.

"You are going to reunify Beirut in every sense of the word," Gemayel said in a 30-minute address to the troops when he set the pre-dawn deployment operation in motion. "This is the first step towards the reunification of the whole of Lebanon."

The move was seen as an attempt to gain wider support in the nation's Moslem community for the Christian president.

Moslem leaders have been pressing for sending the army to the Christian sector since last fall, when the army moved into West Beirut and disarmed leftist Moslem militias that previously had supported the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The French government sent a message expressing its support for the move and the ambassadors of

the U.S., Italy and Britain also expressed their satisfaction, a government spokesman here said.

In a statement broadcast over state and privately-owned radios, the spokesman said Gemayel's regime hoped the move would encourage all four western nations to increase their contingents in Lebanon's 4,700 strong multinational force.

Local radio stations said a 200-man unit, including U.S. and French marines and Italian and British soldiers would move into East Beirut to support the army there tomorrow, but the spokesmen of the multinational force declined to comment.

The international force has been running patrols in parts of East Beirut for several weeks, but has been operating in West Beirut and its suburbs, mostly once PLO strongholds.

The Phalange party announced its approval of the army's deployment operation and pledged to terminate its public military presence in East Beirut simultaneously with the regular troops' entry.

In Paris, President Francois Mitterrand and visiting Italian Premier Amintore Fanfani declared that they had no objection to their troops moving into wider sectors of Beirut following the enlargement of the security duties of the Lebanese army.

strongly criticized the settlement policy.

The Arabs, encouraged by the recent Israeli-American confrontations on several issues including the settlements, have begun to formulate a "mild" resolution condemning Israel's settlement policies that will be accepted by the Americans.

However, Israeli observers believe that the Americans will veto almost any kind of resolution on the issue.

No formal proposals were introduced and another meeting is scheduled for today.

Security Council debates Israel's settlement policy

JERUSALEM Post Correspondent NEW YORK. — The Security Council continued on Monday to debate Israeli settlement policy in the West Bank. The council took up the matter in November and resumed the discussion last Friday. Jordan requested the "urgent" meeting on behalf of the Arab group.

The Jordanian delegate, Sa'ad Bataineh said there could be no peace until Israel ended its occupation.

Jordan, Guyana, Malta, Pakistan, Poland, China and Zimbabwe all

Navon visits Grunzweig family

JERUSALEM Post Reporter President Yitzhak Navon yesterday paid a condolence visit in Haifa to the family of Emil Grunzweig who was murdered at the demonstration outside the Prime Minister's Office last week. Navon called the killing a "horri-

ble event" and expressed the hope that it would be the last of its kind.

Grunzweig's mother, however, said she feared there would be more violent incidents, and appealed to Navon to do all he can to prevent such occurrences. (Related story, page 3)



Israel's Defence Minister designate Moshe Arens and U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger meet at the Pentagon on Monday. (Arens move — page 2) (UPI telephoto)

Arafat, Jibril clash at meeting of PNC

ALGIERS (AP). — PLO chairman Yasser Arafat and his main-line majority in the Palestinian parliament-in-exile clashed openly yesterday with a Moscow-backed minority, bitterly opposed to peace moves through Jordan's King Hussein.

With Arafat's pragmatic approach virtually certain of overwhelming majority support in the 400-member Palestine National Council, a high-ranking Soviet delegate drew only mild applause as he denounced America's "dirty objectives" in the Middle East.

Leading the fight against Arafat's line on the sidelines of the meeting was Ahmed Jibril, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, a splinter group of George Habash's PFLP.

The conflict led to acrimonious

clashes between the members of the opposing factions, off the floor of the conference hall but before numerous witnesses. Jibril failed to attend a plenary session of the council.

Khalil Wazir (Abu Jihad), Arafat's deputy military commander in the Fatah movement, and Ahmed Abdel Rahman, chief PLO spokesman and one of Arafat's closest aides, acknowledged that there were sharp differences among the PLO leaders but said these were being narrowed down in continuing backstage discussions.

"Our disagreements are being narrowed, and the council's resolutions committee is drafting compromise wording that will unite all ranks of the Palestinian revolution," Abdel Rahman told reporters.

(Continued on Page 2, Col 4)

Three terrorists killed at roadblock near Beirut

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT Post Defence Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Three terrorists were killed yesterday afternoon when they attacked an Israeli roadblock in the hills about five kilometres east of Beirut, the army spokesman announced here yesterday.

The Israeli soldiers suffered no casualties, the spokesman added.

The attack took place at 4.30 when a red Renault approached a roadblock 750 metres from Monte Verde. The terrorists, who were

armed with Kalashnikov assault rifles, opened fire. The IDF soldiers fired back, killing the driver on the spot. The two passengers got out of the car and fired again, but were killed.

Military sources suggested the attack was a local initiative. The assailants carried light arms and no RPG or grenades.

They attacked a position which maintains high alert because it is situated on the only passable road from the Syrian-controlled sections of the mountain range to Beirut.

Settlers hold service at site of fatal stoning incident

JERUSALEM Post Reporter

Despite a total curfew which is entering its third week in the Dahariya refugee camp south of Hebron, 12 cars driven by Jewish settlers from Kiryat Arba were allowed into the area yesterday to protest against stone-throwing by the residents.

The settlers tried to force their way into the camp on Monday night but were prevented from doing so by army roadblocks. Eventually they were allowed to hold a memorial service in the area where an IDF welfare officer, Esther Ohana, was struck by a rock almost three weeks ago. Ohana died without regaining consciousness

over the weekend. The camp has been under curfew since the incident.

The council for Jewish settlements in Judea, Samaria and Gaza, and the Gush Emunim settlement movement yesterday set up a joint "security committee" which is to prevent attacks on settlers in the areas.

In Nabulus, security forces imposed a curfew on the old market for the second consecutive day following unrest there. Curfews were imposed on Monday for a few hours on several refugee camps and on the market following serious unrest, apparently prompted by the Palestine National Congress in Algiers.

Shamir asks Habib to push withdrawal issue at talks

JERUSALEM Post Reporter and agencies

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir yesterday told U.S. envoy Philip Habib that the issues of Syrian withdrawal and prisoner exchanges were not getting the prominence they deserve in the Lebanese negotiations.

Shamir reportedly asked "quite forcefully" whether the American envoy has assurances of Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization intentions to pull out their forces from the Bekaa Valley and North Lebanon.

Habib replied that the Lebanese government had a commitment from the Syrians that they do intend to withdraw. He also said he would look into the condition of Israeli

soldiers captured by the PLO and the Syrians.

The American envoy told the foreign minister that there had been some progress in the tripartite Lebanese negotiations, but not nearly enough.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin is due to meet tomorrow with the Israeli steering committee on the negotiations, and Habib and Shamir may confer again after this meeting. Habib is expected to stay in Israel for several days. (Photograph — page 3.)

There was no confirmation last night of reports that the possibility of incorporating Major Sa'ad Haddad's militias into the Lebanese army had been raised at the Habib-Shamir talks.

Shcharansky ends his fast

MOSCOW (AP). — Imprisoned Soviet Jewish dissident Anatoly Shcharansky has ended a hunger strike begun last September, his mother said yesterday.

Mrs. Ida Milgrom told western reporters she received a letter dated Feb. 7 in which her son said he had ended his fast on Jan. 14 after receiving a note from his mother.

Shcharansky, who is held at Chistopol prison 800 kilometres east of Moscow, wrote that he had received vitamins and injections since ending his fast, but was not in hospital despite what his mother described as worrying heart pains.

Shcharansky wrote that he no longer suffered headaches and dizziness, but complained of acute heart pains when he walked, Mrs. Milgrom said.

Shcharansky wrote that he had gained weight, his mother said. She added that his heart pain did not affect him when he was lying down, but was severe when he walked around.

She said she was relieved her son had ended his fast but worried that he was not in hospital because of his heart pains.

Mrs. Milgrom said that her husband had died three years ago of a heart ailment. Shcharansky ended his fast on the third anniversary of his father's death.

The letter she received covered 14 sides of paper, she said.

Shcharansky, who was associated with the Moscow-based Helsinki Committee monitoring Soviet human rights, is serving a 13-year sentence for alleged espionage.

He began his hunger strike last Sept. 27 after authorities imposed a ban on exchanging letters with relatives.

The receipt of his mother's note that prompted him to end the fast was apparently the first communication Shcharansky had received from relatives since beginning his fast.

Mitterrand to call 'anti-hate' parley

PARIS (JTA). — President Francois Mitterrand will convene an international conference to study the best means to prevent anti-Semitism, racism and discrimination in the world, he told a seminar of intellectuals convened by the Ministry of Culture yesterday.

Mitterrand said the "anti-hate" conference will be held in Paris before the end of the year. The president was reported to have asked a small group of intellectuals to prepare an agenda and draw up a list of possible delegates to the meeting.

Knesset fails to reach accord on violence

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN Post Knesset Reporter

Expectations that the Knesset's much-heralded debate yesterday on the murder of Emil Grunzweig would usher in an era of good feeling were dashed.

Grunzweig was killed by a grenade tossed into a group of Peace Now activists who were demonstrating last Thursday evening near the Prime Minister's Office.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, who opened the debate, ended his speech with a big if:

"If this debate results in our leaving this House more united, this sitting will be remembered as one of this Knesset's great hours."

But this was not to be. Most speakers took the occasion to exhumate ancient "affairs" — including the murder of Jewish Agency leader Haim Arlosoroff in 1933.

Their aim, of course, was to prove that violence was the stock in trade of the other camp. Understandably perhaps, this line was more pronounced among opposition speakers.

While few coalition speakers eschewed polemics, most of them expressed the view that "we're all responsible."

Responsible, they meant, for what Burg called the deterioration of political debate to a new plane, in

which words have been replaced by deeds, and rowdiness by murder.

Burg's plea that speakers refrain from rehashing old divisive incidents — such as the Arlosoroff murder — fell on deaf ears.

No more effective was the early declaration by Deputy Speaker Moshe Shahal that he would see to it that the debate on violence was conducted in a cultured, parliamentary manner, without interjections.

Burg defended the behaviour of the police in their task of protecting both the Peace Now demonstrators and those of Gush Emunim from hostile crowds.

Leading off for the Alignment, Aharon Nahmias charged that the Likud had the copyright on such epithets as "sticking a dagger in the back of the nation," "well-poisoners," and "fifth column."

Maintenance of law and order was the job of the government, and if it took credit for its achievement, then the government — and the prime minister in particular — must assume responsibility for its failure too, he said. He noted that in the last election campaign, "no tomatoes were thrown at Begin."

Pinhas Goldstein (Likud-Liberals) countered that "at Peres they threw tomatoes, but at Begin (in years past) they threw rocks."

He castigated Alignment MKs Mordechai Gur and Victor Shem-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Factions in wrangle over resolution on the murder

Post Knesset Correspondent

The Knesset debate on the murder at last Thursday's demonstration had not produced an agreed wall-to-wall resolution by late last night.

Coalition and Alignment leaders were still meeting at press time in an effort to hammer out a joint formula to bring to a vote.

The Alignment resolution spoke of "a criminal attempt to strike a blow against freedom of speech." The coalition resolution said "the crime was a blow against freedom of speech."

The Likud explained that while violent disturbances at meetings and demonstrations are an unacceptable interference with democracy, the grenade incident cannot be

defined precisely until the perpetrators are identified.

The Likud saw the grenade incident as having an effect which was not necessarily the intention of the perpetrators, who may conceivably have been madmen pure and simple, to mention just one possibility. Likud MK Ehud Olmert said: "I am told that the inquiry is exploring some extremely surprising avenues."

The Alignment alleged that the Likud first agreed to a joint resolution, but then backtracked at the insistence of Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The Likud alleged that it had worked out "a basis for a joint resolution," but had warned the Alignment that changes would most likely be introduced.

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15.2.1983	MIN.	MAX.	
C F C F			
AMSTERDAM	-7 19	0 32	Clear
BRUSSELS	-4 25	0 32	Clear
RUHRIGES AACHEN	-10 20	2 36	Cloudy
CHICAGO	-4 23	7 45	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	-4 23	2 36	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	-5 23	-1 30	Cloudy
GENEVA	-4 25	3 37	Cloudy
HELSINKI	-16 3	-8 21	Clear
HONG KONG	14 57	15 59	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	12 54	22 72	Cloudy
LONDON	-1 34	3 37	Cloudy
MADRID	-10 14	3 37	Clear
MONTREAL	-2 28	4 39	Cloudy
NEW YORK	-8 16	4 39	Cloudy
OSLO	0 32	3 37	Clear
PARIS	-1 34	4 39	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	21 70	24 75	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	11 50	23 73	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	-1 30	7 45	Clear
TOKYO	14 57	15 59	Cloudy
TORONTO	-4 25	3 37	Cloudy
VIENNA	-4 25	3 37	Snow
ZURICH	-4 25	3 37	Cloudy

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, chance of local rain.

Yesterday's High/Low	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Min-Max
Jerusalem 53 37	7-15 5-16	13 13
Golan 45	9-21	16
Nahariya 45	9-21	16
Safed 72	6-13	10
Haifa Port 67	14-18	16
Tiberias 69	9-23	17
Nazareth 67	9-17	15
Afula 38	8-20	17
Shomron 51	10-17	15
Tel-Aviv 50	10-20	18
B-G Airport 46	10-19	18
Jericho 60	11-20	20
Gaza 69	12-19	18
BeerSheva 78	10-17	16
Eilat 48	17-22	23

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency Harunori Kaya, the Japanese Ambassador to Israel, yesterday (Tuesday) visited the Weizmann Institute of Science as guest of its President Prof. Michael Sela, who was also his host at lunch. The Ambassador met with Professors Asher Friesem, Ephraim Katzir, Leo Sachs and Lee Segel.

Mr. Hans Hilger Haunschild, Vice-Minister of the Federal German Ministry for Research and Technology, Sunday visited the Weizmann Inst. of Science as a guest of its President, Prof. Michael Sela. Accompanying Mr. Haunschild were Dr. K. Bauer, head of the Ministry's Div. for Non-nuclear Energy, Dr. Hahn, secretary to Mr. Haunschild and Dr. Alex. Brenner, Scientific Attaché at the German Embassy. Also present were Mr. Tanchum Grizim, Director-General of the Israel Ministry of Science and Development, and several senior scientists of the Inst. The occasion marked the presentation to the Weizmann Institute of a nuclear resonance spectrometer system by the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Haifa Rotary Club will hold its weekly meeting at the Leo Baeck school, at 1 p.m. today.

The archeologist Meir Ben-Dov will lecture, on February 22, on the subject of crusader fortifications in the Land of Israel. The meeting, which will take place at the Moses Hall at Beit Agnon, Jerusalem, is organized by the Jerusalem branch of the Association of Israel Journalists.

Two killed, 5 hurt in Negev crash

DIMONA (Iim). — A man and woman were killed and five persons injured yesterday when a passenger car collided with a giant semi-trailer on the road from Beersheba to Oron.

The car was trapped beneath the semi-trailer, and special welding equipment had to be used to free the passengers.

The dead and wounded are all believed to be members of one family.

Crew puts out fire on Zim freighter

HAIFA. — A fire broke out in the generator room of the Zim freighter, Jasmin, 60 kilometres off the coast of Bari, Italy on Monday night. It was put out by the crew without casualties or serious damage. The ship continued to Trieste.

Case against 'Patriot' will not be dropped

The deputy attorney-general has refused to drop charges against Oded Kotler and Dani Tracz of the Neve Zedek theatre for staging Hanech Levin's 'The Patriot' in defiance of censorship.

Yoram Bar-Sela said that the law was indivisible and individuals could not take the law into their own hands. The anti-war play was staged on October 23, despite a ban by the Film and Theatre Censorship Board.

The New York Times

The New York Times has informed us that it has had difficulties this week in despatching its Week in Review, normally available with Monday's Jerusalem Post. This is because storms disrupted transatlantic airline schedules.

HOME NEWS

Arens move may lead to Lavie go-ahead

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — With Ambassador Moshe Arens about to become Israel's defence minister, U.S. and Israeli officials agreed here yesterday that the prospects had improved that the Reagan administration would make available the technology needed for Israel's development of the Lavie jet-fighter.

What would further accelerate such a long-delayed decision, U.S. and Israeli officials said, was some concrete progress in the troop withdrawal negotiations with Lebanon and in the search for a broader Arab-Israeli peace settlement.

Arens, who was yesterday wrapping up his final duties as ambassador before returning to Israel in the coming days, is known to be personally very anxious to get the Lavie project off the ground. An aeronautical engineer, he was at one time a deputy general manager of Israel Aircraft Industries.

In addition, Arens wants to improve ties with the U.S. defence establishment, badly strained during Ariel Sharon's tenure as defence minister.

Well-placed U.S. sources expressed

the hope that Arens would ease Israel's earlier-imposed conditions for the transfer of the military and intelligence lessons learned during the war in Lebanon. Such a gesture by Arens, the sources said, could be expected significantly to enhance the atmosphere towards Israel on a whole range of other related military issues at the Pentagon.

Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, a consistent critic of Israel these past two years, deeply disliked Sharon; but he established a "decent" working relationship with Arens over the past year.

Arens met with Weinberger for nearly one hour on Monday at the Pentagon for what U.S. and Israeli officials later described as a "friendly" session.

They said that it was still by no means certain that the administration would release the Lavie technology to Israel. They noted that at least one major U.S. aircraft company, Northrup, strongly opposes such a transfer, fearing that the Lavie might eventually compete with American fighters in the export market.

Other U.S. companies with a stake in the development of the Lavie, such as Pratt and Whitney, strongly favour the transfer.

Israel's information policy is a failure, say Europeans

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A member of the European Parliament delegation holding talks this week with a Knesset delegation in Jerusalem said yesterday that although Israel had won all its wars since 1948, it had each time lost the political and public relations battle.

Erik Blumenfeld (Federal German Republic) said, "Israel's information policies have been sadly inadequate both at governmental and public levels."

He said that the praiseworthy work of the Kahan Commission and its endorsement by the government had won Israel a welcome respite from negative headlines.

Because of disinformation, he said, democratic governments and parliaments in the West often reacted negatively to Israeli policies in the Middle East conflict.

Blumenfeld belittled the Venice Declaration of the European Foreign Ministers, and said the task of the European Parliament would be to persuade the Arab governments to influence Lebanon to bring the negotiations with Israel to a successful conclusion.

For the Israeli side, Danny Rosolio (Alignment — Labour) praised the European representatives for stipulating that the PLO

could only be a negotiating partner for Israel after it had struck out of the destruction of Israel.

Yosef Rom (Likud-Herut) said the Europeans must persuade the Arabs to negotiate without preconditions. He said that two Arab countries — Jordan and Saudi Arabia — refused to allow Jews to set foot on their soil.

The delegation pledged to work towards the restoration of normal relations between this country and the EEC suspended by the Europeans due to the Lebanon war. The parliamentarians said they would work to restore them "without distinction or political conditions."

The two sides also discussed the significance to Israel of Spain and Portugal's upcoming membership in the EEC, and on the possibility of increasing Israeli exports to the Common Market countries.

Also debated was the Arab boycott which, the Israelis pointed out, was applied to European firms doing business with Israel.

REHABILITATION. — The Labour and Social Affairs Ministry is to invest 151 million in equipment for the professional training centre in the Beersheba prison, according to the ministry's director-general, Asher Ohayon.



A police sergeant operates some of the communications equipment in the latest type of mobile police headquarters. The new vehicles will be used at demonstrations and other events where large police forces have to be deployed. (Israel Sun).

Purim costumes hazardous despite new rules

By MARTHA MEISELS
Consumer Affairs Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Under a new government regulation, commercially made fancy-dress costumes and masks for children must comply with fire safety requirements as set down in "Standard 562 for Safety in Toys." But in practice, the ruling will have little or no effect on the Purim costumes now on sale for the holiday which takes place at the end of the month. The vast majority of the costumes have never been tested for flammability.

The Israel Standards Institute's "Standard 562" on toys and children's costumes was previously a voluntary guideline for local manufacturers and compulsory only for imports. But as of January 14, the Ministry of Industry and Trade has made it binding on all manufacturers, importers and merchants. It is now up to the ministry to enforce it.

Purim is known to be a high-risk holiday for fire accidents involving children, not only because of the inflammable nature of many materials commonly used in fancy-dress, but also because of their proximity to toy guns which produce sparks.

One section of this Standard outlaws explosive toys which produce sparks and smoke, but it does not ban those which merely produce loud noises. Each such device must be examined individually on its own merits, the Standards Institute's mechanical laboratory director explained. Therefore the public cannot expect

a blanket ban on all cap-pistols and similar Purim favourites.

Alex Moisesov, who heads the mechanical laboratory responsible for testing toys, says that meeting the terms of Standard 562 is well within the ability of Israeli manufacturers of toys and costumes if they approach it with the proper goodwill. "The standard is not unduly severe — considering that the lives of children are involved," he said. He pointed out that the Standards Institute acts as the instrument for testing such products, but that the real thrust for enforcement must come from the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

A subsection of Standard 562 refers to fancy-dress masks, beards and wigs for children and requires that any hair-like fibres in them meet certain tests for flammability. Similarly, the fabrics themselves of children's dress-up costumes must meet the flame-resistance tests, set down in the British Standard 2963 which governs children's nightwear in Britain.

The ministry will have to decide whether manufacturers will be on their honour to comply with the newly official standard, or if they will be compelled to submit samples for testing at the Institute and be required to display its *lar* *teken* (Standard Emblem). The latter method makes life easier for consumers.

As of this week, local costume manufacturers were unaware that safety standards had become binding on them, and even the relevant laboratories at the Standards Institute —



PLO leaders Na'if Hawatmeh (left), George Habash (centre) and Khalil Wazir talk yesterday before the opening of the Palestine National Council in Algiers. (Story page 1.) (UPI telephoto)

French premier won't see Arafat

By ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

French Premier Pierre Mauroy wrote an Alignment MK that he will not receive PLO chief Yasser Arafat when he visits Paris in August for a UNESCO conference, and he will urge President Francois Mitterrand not to receive Arafat either.

Safed mayor Aharon Nahmias got a letter from Premier Mauroy last week — part of a longer correspondence between them — with the promise that after the French municipal elections next month, he would fix a date for a visit to Safed. Mauroy, who is also mayor of Lil-

le in northeastern France, said he would come to Safed to sign a twin-cities agreement. He wrote Nahmias that he would consult with his new municipal council on the date of the signing ceremony.

Mauroy promised that if Arafat used UNESCO as a platform to promote a political campaign against Israel, he would respond by issuing a call in condemnation.

Marcelle Mayor Gaston Deferre, who was in Haifa this month under another twin-cities agreement, also said he opposed Arafat being received by any French leaders. He declined to visit any part of Israel other than Haifa.

Navon addresses Zionist Executive

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

As the first chief of state to sit in on a meeting of the Zionist Executive, President Yitzhak Navon yesterday urged that Israel delegitimize and negate the "exile" as a means of increasing aliyah and decreasing emigration.

Navon was invited to yesterday's weekly meeting of the Executive to brief members on his many encounters with Diaspora Jewry during his 10-day visit to the U.S. last month. The president spoke for almost 90 minutes and answered

questions. Executive chairman Arye Dulzin invited Navon, who before taking office was chairman of the Zionist General Council, to speak at future meetings on related topics.

Navon urged the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency to devote special attention to intellectuals and academics in the Diaspora. "Even if our answers are not always satisfactory in their view, these Jews have much influence and we must be in regular contact with them," said Navon, who conducted a dialogue with Jewish professors in Boston during his trip.

El Al loses client over Sabbath rule

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — El Al's charter subsidiary, Sun d'Or, said yesterday it has lost a major German client because the government has forced it to cancel Sabbath flights.

The privately-owned Mkoef, which is not bound by the cabinet's decision, has taken over the contract.

Addressing a press conference here, Sun d'Or's chairman of the board of directors, Menahem Berger, and the company's sales manager, Yigal Shahar, said that, Bibliche Reisen had one to two flights a week bringing about 1,500

to 2,000 passengers a year. The expected turnover from Bibliche Reisen was \$250,000 annually.

Nevertheless, Sun d'Or expected to break even — or possibly show a modest profit — by the end of this fiscal year.

Operation Peace for Galilee and the labour dispute which grounded El Al had dashed hopes for better results, they said.

Shmuel Matityahu, Sun d'Or's director-general, said that the company was planning to fly about 45,000 passengers during the next fiscal year. The plan includes services to Spain, Sweden, Britain, Finland, Italy and possibly Kenya and Greece.

PNC MEETING

(Continued from Page One)

Jibril's chief spokesman, Fadel Shrourou, admitted that the hard-liners constituted a small minority of the council, but said they felt confident their views would gain support as the week-long council progressed.

Shrourou told reporters that Jibril "openly defied" Arafat on five main issues:

- Arafat's acceptance of the peace plan adopted by Arab leaders in Fez, Morocco, last September, calling for peaceful coexistence between Israel and the Arab states, including a sovereign Palestine.
- Arafat's refusal to reject President Ronald Reagan's peace plan calling for Palestinian "self-government" in association with Jordan.
- Arafat's willingness to allow Khalil Hussein to open peace talks with Israel in the absence of a PLO delegation and to envisage a future confederation between Jordan and Arab Palestine.
- Arafat's willingness to establish

relations with "democratic and progressive forces" within Israel, including Zionist groups recognizing the PLO as "the sole legitimate representative Palestinian people."

• Arafat's effort to bring Egypt back into the Arab League from which it was expelled in 1979 for signing the Camp David Agreements with Israel.

"There is particularly sharp discord over Arafat's willingness to accept the Egyptian regime of President (Hosni) Mubarak," Shrourou said. Jibril told Arafat that "reactionary Arab regimes" were trying to use the PLO to restore their relations with Egypt without forcing Mubarak to sever his links with Israel, Shrourou said.

Abdel Rahman told a news conference "the Reagan plan has definitely not been rejected outright."

He said the resolutions committee was drafting a statement on the Fez plan, stressing that its acceptance did not commit the PLO to recognition of Israel.

Mubarak urges PLO to unite and aid U.S. peace plan

CAIRO (AP). — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak appealed to the Palestine Liberation Organization, whose national council is currently meeting in Algiers, to unify its ranks and coordinate with Jordan to help the U.S. organize negotiations with Israel for a peace settlement.

Mubarak spoke on Monday to 60 journalists from "non-aligned" countries who are meeting here.

He said he "totally ruled out" sending Egyptian troops to aid Iraq in its war with Iran but indicated Egypt will continue to aid the Baghdad government with arms.

He said: "Any (Egyptian military) presence would only complicate the problem further."

Mubarak said that the Iran-Iraq war, now in its 29th month, is "as much a threat as the Palestinian problem" to the Middle East.

Maintaining that Israel is "an existing and recognized state," Mubarak urged the PLO to facilitate negotiations under American auspices.

"It is important to go to the negotiating table for a just, comprehensive and permanent solution. It is also important that Israel be confined to its borders."

"I appeal to the Palestinians now meeting in Algiers to take a unified position with King Hussein. This would give them the strength to move and exploit existing opportunities. Otherwise, settlements will expand and the problem will be compounded."

In Egypt's view, unhindered set-

tlement building could lead to de facto Israeli annexation of the territory.

Egypt has been pressing the Palestinians and Jordan to agree on an eventual confederation and a joint delegation to broadened peace talks with Israel on the basis of President Ronald Reagan's initiative of last September.

The initiative called for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza "in association with Jordan."

What mattered to Egypt was a just Palestinian solution "in Egypt's absence if necessary," Mubarak said. But in the same breath he said: "There can be no solution without Egypt."

Mubarak said that during his Washington talks with Reagan last month, "We made very great efforts to get the U.S. to use its influence to bring about an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon parallel with the withdrawal of other foreign forces."

"I hope the U.S. will do that, but I cannot promise it will happen."

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali on Monday warned against attempts to divide PLO and said any decisions reached by the Palestine National Council meeting will have a "great historical impact."

In a statement to the Egyptian parliament's committee on foreign relations, Ali warned Israel against "plans to eliminate Palestinians living in Lebanon."

KNESSET DEBATE

(Continued from Page One)

tov, who appeared on television only minutes after the announcement of the grenade throwing and blamed the government. Shemtov had also charged that Likud supporters had deliberately come to break up the demonstration.

Shulamit Aloni (Alignment-CRM) had a different culprit. Interrupting Rabbi Haim Druckman (National Religious Party), she charged that those who roughed up the demonstrators were "your people" — presumably referring to Gush Emunim.

"That's an absolute lie!" Druckman countered.

He called it "shocking" that no sooner had the grenade been thrown than an accusing finger had been pointed at one camp. "We are all guilty of the present state of affairs," he said.

Charlie Biton (Democratic Front) was even more personal in assigning blame: "Arik (Sharon) has not yet surrounded the Prime Minister's Office with tanks, but he has done so with grenades."

"When he stepped down, Minister without Portfolio Mordechai Ben-Porat asked him if he would agree to withdraw that remark."

"Certainly not!" was the reply. "Will you go to the police tomorrow and file a complaint?" asked Ben-Porat.

"Certainly," Biton answered. Michael Bar-Zohar (Alignment) demanded that the prime minister show an example by visiting Grunzweig's grave and bringing

along "the entire camp you head." Hanan Porat (Tehiya) said that while he could understand the feelings of inarticulate sections of the public when they hear that Israel meet with PLO leaders, that was certainly no justification for violence.

He also urged that Prof. Yeshayahu Leibowitz be tried for having called for a "counter-rebellion" at a press conference held at his home.

Leibowitz's call was also denounced by Nahmias, Goldstein, and Yehuda Perach (Likud-Liberals).

Porat said that the great majority of those "true to Eretz Yisrael" abhor both physical and verbal violence. But on the fringes of both camps there are always fellow travellers, he said.

Yossi Sarid (Alignment) said that the basic difference between the Likud and the Alignment was that the latter had never negated the legitimacy of opposing opinions. Thus a Likud leader some 20 years ago had charged Peace Now with being in the pay of the CIA. At this point, the Likud's Ronnie Milo walked out of the chamber. Sarid challenged Milo to say from the Knesset rostrum either that he had been mistaken — or else that he still stuck to his original charge.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin was indirectly responsible for what had happened, Sarid said. "We will not help you in blurring the traces of the murderer. No task is more important today than to bring the murderer to justice."

Sparkling plan for rehabilitation

Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMLE. — Inmates of Ramle prison will shortly be entrusted with diamonds.

Some 80 convicts are to be employed in a diamond processing plant to be opened in the near future in Ramle prison, in what is considered a world precedent, Prison Authority spokesman Shimon Malka told *The Jerusalem Post*.

Some 15 prisoners are already being trained in cutting and polishing. The precious stones will be processed in a plant to be built by Yehalomey Arad inside the prison grounds. It will include some 80 machines.

TV has IS17m for local productions

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The cost of producing one hour of TV drama is the same as broadcasting one hour of *Dallas*, Israel Broadcasting Authority Director-General Yosef Lapid told the members of the Knesset State Control Committee yesterday.

Lapid added that the total budget for local dramatic productions totals for fiscal year 1983-84 IS17 million, whereas the authority's total budget, which is IS3.1 billion. Lapid told the committee that the authority refuses to ask for more money from the Treasury in order to keep the proportion that comes from the government at 12 per cent.

With deep grief, we announce the passing of

ZEV BAIREY (Bronner)

The funeral will take place on Thursday, February 17, 1983, at 1:00 p.m. at the Old Cemetery, Haifa. We shall meet at the main gate.

Hana Bairey
Denny Omath
Miriam and David
Ariele Zivvy
Shoshannah and Teddy Beery

The man of peace, the man of justice, our beloved friend

HENRY ROZINSKY (Pietrek)

of Melbourne

is not anymore with us.

Ruth, Hana, Zanis, Lepak
Simon, Cheri

In deep sorrow we announce the sudden death of our beloved

KURT ZWI LYCHENHEIM

The funeral was held in Jerusalem on February 15, 1983.

His sister — Erika Lychenheim
Mika Epstein
and friends of the deceased

Slim compensation likely for January price rise

By AVI TEMKIN
Post Economic Reporter

Wage-earners may get only minimal compensation for the 8.5 per cent increase in the consumer price index for January, which was announced yesterday in Jerusalem, because of the new cost-of-living accord.

The 8.5 per cent rise for January brings the cumulative rate of inflation to 14.5 per cent for the last two months. This period, however, is not covered by the accord signed two months ago by Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, the Manufacturers Association president Eli Hurvitz and Histadrut secretary-general Yeroham Meshel.

That accord moved ahead the months which serve as the basis of calculation for the amount of compensation to be paid.

As a result of the agreement, December and January were not covered in the period used to calculate the C-o-L allowance payable in April's wage packets. It was agreed instead that Hurvitz and

Mesheh would determine the compensation for inflation during the period, in addition to that due to price increases during next February and March.

Economic observers in Jerusalem pointed out that the compensation for December and January may reach only between 5 and 7 per cent, since a higher allowance may be unacceptable to both the Treasury and the private employers.

Figures published by the Central Bureau of Statistics revealed that the index last month reached 736.6 points on an average 1980 baseline of 100.

The relatively high rate of inflation last month was markedly influenced by a steep rise in the price of fruits and vegetables, which rose by 24.7 per cent, as a result of the especially cold weather.

Treasury officials said that despite the high inflation, the ministry is encouraged, since the index excluding fruits and vegetables rose by 7.2 per cent, as compared to 9.1 per cent for January 1982.

An additional factor pushing the rate of inflation was housing, which rose by 10.1 per cent. Despite this rise, the bureau noted that the real prices of houses and flats — the price index of this item divided by the general CPI — has been decreasing during the last months, and it is smaller by 5 per cent than its level one year ago.

The average price of a 2.5 - 3-room flat averaged 151.3 million during the last quarter of 1982, while a 3.5 - 4-room flat reached 152m, on average. A 3-room flat in Tel Aviv averaged 151.7m, and in Jerusalem averaged 151.3m.

The price of health care went up by 10.7 per cent in January, mainly as a result of a 15.6 per cent increase in sick fund fees and a 20 per cent increase in ambulatory services.

The prices of clothes and footwear, however, went up by 0.3 per cent only, with clothing itself decreasing by 1 per cent. This was attributed to end-of-season sales, which were advanced to January

this year by merchants.

Lower than average price increases were registered in culture and education, 6.0 per cent; in transportation and postal services, 5.6 per cent; and in house maintenance, 5.8 per cent.

Food went up by 8.1 per cent; furniture and home appliances increased by 7.4 per cent; miscellaneous by 8.4 per cent.

An especially high increase of 11.9 per cent was registered in the index of residential building inputs, reflecting the rise in wages as a result of the payment of the C-o-L allowance. The index reached 8,911.3 points on an April 1975 baseline of 100.

The wholesale price index increased by 6.8 per cent last month, while that of agricultural inputs went up by 9.1 per cent.

Reacting to the price increases in January, Meshel expressed concern and said that the 25 per cent increase in the price of fruits and vegetables affects mainly lower income groups.

Underworld probed in Grunzweig murder

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Police yesterday concentrated their investigation into the murder last Thursday night of Peace Now demonstrator Emil Grunzweig with a probe into the possibility that the perpetrators were criminal elements.

Police continued to question members of Peace Now concerning the march from Zion Square to the area opposite the Prime Minister's Office where the grenade exploded. One theory is that since the box from which the grenade presumably came was found on a hill overlooking the rally area, those who carried out the attack probably did so hurriedly, and with little preparation.

This in turn could suggest that the grenade-throwing was the work of criminal elements, who have weapons in their possession. One line of investigation is that the act was the result of an exchange of insults or blows during the march preceding the rally.

The police spokesman yesterday announced that the police and the General Security Service (Shin Bet) are cooperating in the investigation. He denied a report that each branch was conducting its own independent inquiry. Otherwise, the police continued to maintain a blackout on all news regarding the inquiry.

At the site of the murder, where Peace Now has been holding a week-long memorial vigil, there was again one policeman on duty yesterday. On Monday night, police brought in reinforcements following an anonymous telephone call to a newspaper, saying the memorial would be attacked within the hour.

To mark the end of the vigil and the traditional week of mourning, Peace Now will hold a memorial gathering at the site of the murder tomorrow at 5 p.m.

Asher Wallfish adds:
Avraham Katz-Oz (Alignment-Labour) has collected testimony from participants in the demonstra-

tion suggesting that the police were either indifferent to the verbal and physical violence by hooligans, and (in some cases) were themselves actively hostile to the demonstrators.

In a letter to Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir, Katz-Oz wrote that some policemen appeared to have supported the ruffians who harassed the marchers all along the route. He said he had the names and addresses of the witnesses who gave him the details, as well as a tape recording.

He said the two mounted policemen and the other 40 policemen did virtually nothing to prevent the hooligans hitting the marchers, spitting on them, and grabbing their placards.

Katz-Oz said only two hooligans were detained by the police, although there had been hundreds of violent attacks during the evening.

Katz-Oz asked Zamir whether he intended to order an investigation into the matter.

Aridor loan to judge was illegal, MKs charge

Post Economic Reporter

A \$1.62 million loan granted by the Treasury to Supreme Court Justice Dov Levin caused a stir in the Knesset yesterday when two Alignment MKs accused Finance Minister Yoram Aridor of breaking the law.

The loan to the judge last October was to enable him to transfer his residence to Jerusalem which he had to do on joining the Supreme Court. According to a prior decision of the Knesset Finance Committee, Supreme Court judges are entitled to loans totalling \$8,750 for re-locating to Jerusalem.

The chairman of the Knesset State Control Committee, Avraham Katz-Oz (Alignment) wrote yesterday

to his Finance Committee counterpart demanding that he cancel Aridor's step or alternatively grant similar loans to other civil servants not included in any collective labour accord who move their residence to the capital.

The head of the Alignment faction in the Finance Committee Adi Amoral, also raised the issue yesterday. He said that Aridor had violated his oath to obey Knesset decisions by granting the loan without the committee's approval.

Amoral cited the law which requires the minister to inform the committee of his intention to grant such a loan and to seek approval if any opposition to it is raised within 21 days. None of these measures was taken by the minister, added Amoral.



Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir engages in animated conversation with U.S. Middle East envoy Philip Habib at the Foreign Ministry yesterday.

Religious members on council out-maneuvered by Nawi

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — Mayor Eliahu Nawi called the bluff of his religious council members on Monday night when he abruptly read out the bloc's three-week-old letter of resignation and, with the aid of Likud opposition members, had the resignation approved.

The four religious members had expressed their decision to quit the council in an angry letter which complained — among other things about the Beersheba Theatre

staging a play with a nude scene. But in fact they continued attending meetings.

The stormy meeting then moved to deal with Hapoel Beersheba's \$6 million deficit, which threatens to shut down the city's soccer club, twice the national champions. Nawi proposed that the city put up a third of the deficit, with the labour council and the team's management putting up a third each.

Another soccer team, made up of inmates at the local prison, will host the Israel Bromine Company's team at the prison this afternoon.

Call for Jewish-Arab talks as Galilee land row goes on

By YOEL DAR
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — Arik Raz, chairman of Misgav, the new regional council in Galilee, has called on his Arab neighbours to meet with him to plan joint social and cultural projects and to find ways of improving relations between Jews and Arabs in the region.

Raz's call came several hours before an emergency meeting of Arab representatives, held in Sakhnin yesterday, to discuss ways to persuade the Interior Ministry to exclude Arab land belonging to their residents from Misgav's jurisdiction, and to assign it to 16 Arab local councils.

Jamal Tarabehi, the chairman of Sakhnin, the largest Arab village in the area, said that he and his colleagues are not against the development of the Galilee or against the government's plan to build or to extend existing villages, but they object to any inclination to do so at their expense.

The chairman of Misgav said in an interview with the Jerusalem Post yesterday, "Jews and Arabs must understand that they will live together for thousands of years and have no alternative but to develop friendly relations based on mutual respect." But, at the same time, Raz accused several Arab radical groups of inciting local youths against Jewish settlements.

Neglect of Negev alleged at symposium

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — The rector of Ben-Gurion University announced here yesterday that a Negev lobby was being formed to promote the development of Israel's southern desert. Prof. David Wolf was speaking at a symposium to discuss the university's role in the development of the Negev.

Most speakers at the meeting, which was attended by most of the local mayors and regional council chairmen, expressed disappointment at the lack of government interest in the area's development.

The army's redeployment in the Negev, following the Sinai withdrawal, had not brought the hoped-for changes, and the failure

of Labour and Welfare Minister Aharon Uzan to attend the symposium was cited as evidence of the government's lack of interest.

Ben-Gurion University's director-general, Yisrael Ben-Ami, brother of Communications Minister Mordechai Zupor, complained that while there was a trans-Samaria highway, there were no decent roads in the Negev.

Ben-Ami noted that the infrastructure for moving the military industries to the Negev had been completed, but nothing was actually being done about moving them.

Others expressed scepticism over whether the Mediterranean-Dead Sea canal and the new nuclear power station — two projects likely to benefit the region — would in fact be implemented.

On the other hand Raz said land belonging to Jewish settlements was put under the jurisdiction of Arab local councils.

Tarabehi accused the Jewish settlements of fencing off land around his village. "How can we put up with such a situation," he said.

But he emphasized that he is ready to cooperate with his Jewish neighbours.

"This is a technical problem and we do not have any inclination to annex houses belonging to Arab residents," he said.

On the other hand Raz said land belonging to Jewish settlements was put under the jurisdiction of Arab local councils.

Tarabehi accused the Jewish settlements of fencing off land around his village. "How can we put up with such a situation," he said.

But he emphasized that he is ready to cooperate with his Jewish neighbours.

Monument to Coastal Road victims

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Transport Minister Haim Corfu promised yesterday that the Peace for Galilee operation will end when Israeli residents are no longer threatened by terrorist attacks.

Corfu was speaking at the unveiling of a monument to the 35 persons killed by terrorists who had hijacked an Egged bus on the Coastal Road five years ago. About half those killed were Egged members and their families.

Corfu said that immediately after that terrorist attack five years ago, Israel launched the Litani operation

in Lebanon, but that did not rid the country of the terrorist threat. Thus the need for the Peace for Galilee operation which has not yet been completed.

Shlomo Amar, chairman of the Egged secretariat, reminded the 200 participants who included families of the victims of the terrorist attack, that this was the third monument that Egged has set up connected with terrorist attacks. The first was at Ma'alot Akramim in the Negev, to people killed in the early 1950's when an Egged bus was ambushed by Arab terrorists. The second was at Moshav Avim in the Galilee to school children killed in an ambush by Arab terrorists in 1970.

Prisoners slam rehabilitation measures

By MICHAEL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RAMLE. — Released prisoners are rejected by Israeli society and rehabilitation programmes are virtually non-existent, Ramle prisoners stated during a stormy symposium on Monday evening.

"Society demands that we rehabilitate ourselves, but makes it impossible to do so," said one prisoner.

He said it was impossible to get a job as a released convict, and if an ex-convict does get a job, by hiding his past, he is fired as soon as the employer finds out.

Other prisoners said that prisoners with no home to return to are placed in a hotel, "which is filled with pimps, whores and drug addicts."

The symposium, which involved some 100 prisoners and took place within the prison walls, was hosted by criminologist Gerald Cromer and Prison Authority rehabilitation department head Eli Berman.

The prisoners said that the rehabilitation programme in prison was ineffective. Six months before a convict's release, he is placed in a job. But this applies only to prisoners who are serving their first or second sentence, and is not enough to help them save money for renting a room after their release, they said. "After 10 or so years in prison, one becomes a robot, losing all initiative and independence. One becomes incapable of coping with the outside world," another prisoner said.

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Doctors released from Ansar camp

Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULLA. — Five doctors and 10 orderlies of the Palestinian Red Crescent organization have been released from the Ansar prison camp in South Lebanon, according to reports here yesterday.

The 15 are expected to return to medical activities in South Lebanon.

Reports from Ansar quote eyewitnesses as saying the camp is still the scene of considerable unrest, with Palestinians gathering every morning to chant anti-Israel slogans. Military sources say the PLO is responsible for heating up the atmosphere.

WATER. — The Agriculture Ministry is spending \$12 million to improve the water network in Arab villages in the North.

Bigger role for Agriculture Ministry

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RISHON LEZION. — Deputy Minister of Agriculture Michael Dekel announced yesterday that the government has decided to enlarge the Ministry of Agriculture's planning authority to include settlement and village planning.

The aim is to meet the government's settlement plans and to increase the rural population in all parts of Israel.

Dekel was speaking at a study day at the Agricultural Research Organization to commemorate 30 years of agricultural planning in Israel.

Professor Yakir Plessner Deputy Governor of the Bank of Israel, defended the government's agricultural policies.

He did not seem alarmed by the drop in agricultural exports compared to industrial exports.

He said the trend was that industrial and technological exports would increase their growth over agricultural exports.

He warned that the farmers must help the government's efforts to lower the rate of inflation.

Prof. Ra'anan Weitz, Chairman of the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, said that during the past 50 years Israel had developed the science of agricultural planning into one of the most efficient tools in the world. The problem, he said, was that during the past few years there has been no government agricultural policy. He claimed that this was root to all the present problems in agriculture in Israel today.

Defendant 'does not feel sorry' for Argov

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Hussein Ghassan Said, the Jordanian student accused of the attempted murder of Israel Ambassador Shlomo Argov here last June, told the jury at the Old Bailey yesterday that he does not feel sorry for Argov. But he still denied shooting him.

On the 15th day of the trial, Said admitted that he knew that Marwan al-Banna, another of the accused, was "a distant relative" of Sabri al-Banna, a leader of the Abu Nidal terrorist group. But Said claimed that he was "not very interested in it."

When asked if Abu Nidal members were terrorists, he replied: "No." They were rather "a faction of the Palestine revolution."

Under cross-examination by prosecution counsel, Roy Amlett, Said denied getting money from his father, a farmer in Jordan. He said he got his money from his father, a farmer in Jordan. He said he got his money from his father, a farmer in Jordan.

Said continued to refer to a fourth man, Abdel Rahim Said. Even though Amlett repeatedly claimed that "you are making this up to protect yourself," the defendant said that Rahim was a "refugee from Haifa" who had been living in Jordan for some time. Although they met several times in London, he did not know where Rahim lived and never visited his hotel or his flat. They always met in the streets or in parks, he said.

According to Said's account, it was Rahim who forced him to look

after a gun three days before the shooting.

Amlett declared: "The truth is that the gun was given to you by Rosan (the third defendant)." Said denied this, adding that he does not know how to use firearms.

The prosecution produced seven sheets of paper on which were written, in Arabic, lists of Jewish and Israeli organizations, and another sheet with details of "the Zionist embassy." Most of the sheets had Said's fingerprints on them. Said admitted compiling some of the lists, but maintained it was at the request of Rahim.

He also denied touching the ambassador's car. Asked how his palm print appeared on it, he replied that it must have been planted. "It is possible that the police carried me to the car," he said.

Second break-in at Tel Aviv labour council

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The local labour council's headquarters were broken into yesterday for the second time in a month.

When Beit Brenner employees arrived at work yesterday morning, they found the Na'amat offices on the first floor broken into, with papers strewn on the floor and the drawers empty. Nothing, however, had been stolen.

Some three weeks ago the building's third floor was broken

into and all its documents, including the ones in labour council secretary Dov Ben-Meir's office, were thrown on the floor. Again, nothing was taken.

Last week, Ben-Meir's car, which was parked outside Beit Brenner, was broken into and two briefcases full of documents were stolen. The briefcases were found later that day with all their contents nearby. Police have no clues concerning the identity of those responsible, it was learned.

Kol Yisrael changes Washington reporter
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Knesset reporter Razi Barka'i has been chosen to succeed Shalom Kital as Kol Yisrael's Washington reporter. Kital will return to Israel in June to a job in the radio's news department.

Barka'i, who heads the radio's political desk, was chosen out of 11 candidates for the job by Broadcasting Authority director-general Yosef Lapid and Kol Yisrael head Gideon Lev-Ary.

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Tribal gangs massacre scores in north India

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — Senior officials and police yesterday rushed to the scene of a reported massacre involving tribal gangs armed with arrows and spears in India's strife-torn northeastern state of Assam.

An Assam government spokesman said in the state capital of Gauhati that the situation in the central Darrang district was under control after tribesmen there rampaged in 15 villages last weekend.

The state-run All India Radio quoted the spokesman as saying 10 bodies had been found so far and 1,000 village huts had been burned. But press reports yesterday said at least 100 had died in the massacre, about 130 kilometres northeast of Gauhati.

The newspaper reports said gangs armed with spears, machetes and bows and arrows attacked As-

samese villagers and drove them from their homes in raids starting around midnight last Saturday.

If the massacre figure is confirmed it will take the overall death toll in election-linked violence in the past two weeks to well over 200.

The elections are bitterly opposed by Assamese political and student groups demanding the eviction from the state of illegal immigrants, mostly Moslems from Bangladesh.

The predominately Hindu Assamese say they are in danger of being swamped by the immigrants who have been pouring into the state since the 1950's.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's decision to call elections, which began on Monday, was made after negotiations between the government and the Assamese militants broke down.

Bangladesh army arrests 30 politicians, quells riots

DACCA (Reuters). — Troops yesterday arrested 30 political leaders who have been seeking a return to democracy in Bangladesh, official sources said.

The leaders of an alliance grouping 15 political parties were detained as troops moved into the capital, Dacca, to prevent further violence by students agitating against the martial law government.

The politicians were arrested for holding a meeting in defiance of martial law regulations. They included Awami League party leader Sheikh Hasina Wazed, daughter of former president Sheikh Mujibur Rahman who was assassinated in August 1975 by army officers.

They were arrested at the home of Dr. Kamal Hossain, a former foreign minister, where they had

been discussing action after Monday's violence.

The students set seven vehicles on fire, and clashes with the police were reported.

Although the situation in Dacca was tense, people ignored a call by student organizations for a general strike.

Soviet politician dies

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolai Firyubin, long-time general secretary of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, has died at age 74, Tass reported yesterday.

The official news agency did not say when Firyubin died and gave no cause of death.



A U.S. Coast Guard helicopter hovers over a giant wave in search of two persons missing after their sailboat, with five aboard, capsized north of San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge on Sunday. The other three members of the crew were rescued. (UPI telephoto)

Soviets use 4 million in forced labour, U.S. says

WASHINGTON (AP). — An estimated four million forced labourers are at work in the Soviet Union, "often under harsh and degrading circumstances," in violation of international human rights and anti-slavery obligations, the U.S. State Department charged on Monday.

The department's report to the U.S. Congress said that the Soviet forced labour system, operating through a nation-wide network of 1,100 camps, is the world's largest. It includes at least 10,000 people considered to be political or religious prisoners, the report said.

The State Department also expressed concern over the possibility that thousands of Vietnamese workers inside the Soviet Union are exploited. The report said that although most of the workers from Vietnam apparently are volunteers, some may be working on an indentured basis and the majority apparently have a significant portion of their pay withheld to pay Vietnam's debts to Communist nations.

While acknowledging that the evidence is incomplete, the report said the inherent potential for abuse is "obvious," especially when considered against the cold climates of Northern Europe and southern Siberia in which the Vietnamese are sent to work.

The burden of proof is on the Soviet Union to refute the allegations, said Lawrence Eagleburger, undersecretary of state for political affairs. Eagleburger said the situation will not be resolved until the Soviets "open to impartial international investigation their entire forced labour system."

Soviet defector: Andropov made KGB 'professional'

HAMBURG (AP). — Soviet leader Yuri Andropov turned the KGB into "an extremely professional organization which collects information on the plans of other governments and tries to infiltrate western peace movements," a former KGB officer has told the West German magazine, *Der Spiegel*.

"It is most comfortable for the Soviets to use the Communist parties and pro-Communist organizations in Europe...I speak about the Communist parties and cover organizations which give themselves neutral names like 'Young Women for Peace,' former KGB Maj. Stanislaw Lewtschenko was quoted as telling the Hamburg-based news magazine.

"The KGB has changed drastically indeed during the past 10 years...I was there when an official of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, immediately after signing of the so-called Final Act of Helsinki 1975,

gave a speech and evaluated the entire agreement in an extremely cynical fashion," Lewtschenko told the magazine in an interview in Washington.

"Even before the final Helsinki document, the so-called Human Rights Basket, was signed, the Soviets were determined to cheat, never to open a door to Western Europe for a real exchange of information, journalists, tourists and so on," Lewtschenko was quoted as saying.

The KGB defector, who was with the Soviet secret service for nine years, defected from his Tokyo job in 1979 and arrived in Washington recently to report to the U.S. House of Representatives' permanent secret service committee.

He said Andropov, when still chief of the KGB, "was fond of liberally-organized measures abroad," where, "many Soviet agents do not even know that they work for the KGB."

Egypt tortures dissidents — Amnesty

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent
LONDON. — Hundreds of Egyptian dissidents have been arrested, denied trials and tortured in the last 11 years, the human rights group Amnesty International reported yesterday.

A 40-page document called called "Egypt: Violation of Human Rights" describes a network of laws that has allowed arrests for non-violent expression of views and presents evidence that political prisoners are often beaten and burned with cigarettes.

"We don't know whether this torture has become a part of the system for dealing with political

prisoners, but there has been a definite increase in the amount reported over the past year," said a spokesman at Amnesty's London headquarters.

He said the number of prisoners and those on trial was hard to estimate because of the pattern of arrest, release and re-arrest, but he said several hundred were being held and more than 500 faced trial. Among the cited cases is journalist Hussein Abdul Rami, arrested and detained for several months five times since 1977.

He and his wife, Farida Abdul Mu'min Naqqash, face maximum sentences of life imprisonment with hard labour, if convicted of activities with the Egyptian Communist Party, the report said.

Pakistan hunts politicians

KARACHI, Pakistan (AP). — Police in Lahore have issued warrants for 12 members of banned political parties on charges of violating martial-law regulations forbidding political gatherings. A search was under way for the 12, including Sheikh Rasheed Ahmad, secretary-general of the People's Party, and Malik Hamid Sarfraz, member of the central executive committee of the Tehrik Istiqal. The fugitives have gone underground, they said.

Police said the politicians "held a meeting of the central executive of the eight-party Movement for

Restoration of Democracy on February 6 at Lahore and violated the martial-law regulations."

The MRD has called for President Zia ul-Haq to hold elections and to restore democracy.

Police Monday night arrested four MRD politicians at their homes in Lahore, Punjab province. On Sunday, Zia held a closed-door meeting in Islamabad with the four provincial governors, who are also the martial-law administrators in their respective provinces. An official spokesman later said Zia was concerned that law and order in the provinces "had deteriorated greatly in recent weeks."

Australian PM vows to curb unions

MELBOURNE (AP). — Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser launched his campaign yesterday for Australia's March 5 national elections with a promise to curb the country's militant trade unions. Fraser promised tough laws to reduce the power of the unions, which he claimed are responsible for the country's 11 per cent inflation and 9.3 per cent unemployment rate.

Fraser said if re-elected he would hold a national referendum to seek power to allow the conciliation and arbitration commission, the nation's

wage-fixing authority, to fine unions which strike essential services.

He also pledged to make it compulsory for unions of workers in essential services to hold secret votes to decide whether to strike. He did not specify what he considered to be essential services.

Secret ballots would also be required in elections of union officials, he said.

MUBARAK. — Egypt's President Hosni Mubarak will make an official visit to Japan early in April, the Foreign Ministry announced.

Kuwait extends alcohol ban to its diplomatic community

KUWAIT (AP). — The Kuwaiti National Assembly yesterday voted to extend a ban on alcohol imports to foreign embassies. Despite government warnings the move may simply succeed in "forcing diplomatic missions to operate their own distilleries."

Religious-minded Moslem deputies succeeded in pushing the ban through by a vote of 29 in favour and 10 abstentions, mostly by government ministers who hold seats in the 65-member assembly.

A quorum for a vote failed to materialize last week. Several deputies left the premises during a recess, after pungent debate on the

issue. Those who championed universal extension of the 15-year old alcohol ban claimed embassies were using liquor to lure officials into receptions to "gain information."

They said diplomats from Third World countries were meantime "making a fortune" by selling large quantities of imported liquor on the local market.

Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad warned before the vote that inspection of diplomatic pouches would be an infringement of the 1961 Geneva convention and may "trigger reciprocity by other countries."

Britain to cut oil price

LONDON (Reuters). — Britain is expected to cut the price of its North Sea oil on Friday in the first such move by a major producer in the present oil glut crisis, industry sources said yesterday.

Britain's state oil trading company, the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC), yesterday teleaxed customers that it expected to be in a position to make a recommendation on the North Sea price by Friday.

Oil analysts said a British price cut would have an immediate effect on world oil prices and could prompt swift action by the 13-member Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to cut its own rates.

BNOC would make no comment yesterday on the size of the likely price cut. But industry sources anticipate a reduction of around \$3.50 a barrel to put the price of British oil in line with other producers.

This compares with an official OPEC market price of \$34 a barrel and a \$35.50 dollar tag for comparable high quality African crudes.

BNOC is responsible for marketing between 1.2 and 1.3 million barrels a day of British North Sea production of around 2.2 million barrels a day, a figure that puts Britain among the world's top 20 producers.

Turin fire probe starts

TURIN (Reuters). — Police yesterday ruled out arson as a possible cause of Sunday night's cinema blaze which killed 64 persons.

Investigators said the most likely possibilities still appeared to be an electrical short circuit, a dropped cigarette or perhaps a firework thrown by a practical joker.

A three-man committee appointed by magistrates began inspecting the blackened 62-year-old cinema, concentrating on its electrical wiring and projection

room. A police spokesman said that although the committee would consider all possibilities, "I would say that arson can definitely be ruled out at this stage."

Italian President Sandro Pertini will attend the funeral service today and shops in this city of 1.1 million people will be closed.

A few families will not participate in the public funeral, to be paid by the city, apparently in protest at the way their relatives died.

Rome police hold two espionage suspects

ROME (AP). — Magistrates are questioning a Soviet airline official and an Italian businessman arrested on suspicion of espionage, police said yesterday.

The Soviet, Victor Pronine, 46, was trying to get microfilm plans of NATO positions in northeastern Italy from Azelio Negro, 33, of Genoa, according to Milan's independent *Corriere Della Sera*.

The Italian, the owner of a microfilm company in Genoa has been charged, but no formal

charges were immediately brought against the Soviet official.

The Italian news agency ANSA yesterday reported that a Rome magistrate will travel to Bulgaria this month to interview a Turk allegedly involved in both the shooting of Pope John Paul II and an arms smuggling ring operating in the Middle East.

The dispatch quoted State Prosecutor Carlo Palermo as saying that Bulgarian police had placed the suspect, Bekir Celcenk, under formal arrest.

Security men intercept London letter bombs

LONDON (AP). — Security staff intercepted letter bombs delivered yesterday to the British Agriculture Ministry and the Canadian Embassy in London, a Scotland Yard spokesman said.

Police believe both bombs were sent by the Animal Rights Militia, an extremist group which claimed responsibility for a letter bomb sent to Prime Minister Margaret

Thatcher's official Residence last November.

The spokesman refused to discuss what explosives were contained in the packages, but said they could have caused severe burns.

The letter delivered to the ministry, located near the houses of Parliament, was addressed to Agriculture Minister Peter Walker.

Plastic heart man is stronger, gets own room

SALT LAKE CITY (Reuters). — Barney Clark, the first person to receive a permanent artificial heart, was moved out of intensive care and his condition was upgraded from serious to fair, yesterday. He also received hundreds of Valentine cards from round the world, a spokesman at the University of Utah medical Centre said.

Clark, 62, who received his polyurethane and aluminium heart on December 2, has been moved to a private room at the medical centre but he is still very weak, the spokesman said. He said the move for Dr. Clark, a retired dentist, was the first step towards preparing him for going home. But the spokesman added he did not know when

Amnesty offer rejected by Somali rebels

NAIROBI (AP). — Somali rebels yesterday rejected an amnesty offer by Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre, saying that it was Siad Barre's military regime which "needs to be forgiven for 13 years of oppressive rule."

The Somali president announced last Saturday that an amnesty for certain anti-state crimes would be granted to dissidents who surrendered during the next four weeks.

Zimbabwe white claims gov't troops kill son

HARARE (Reuters). — A white mine manager in southern Zimbabwe yesterday accused government troops of having killed his four-year-old son in an ambush of the family car.

Terry Lahee, 37, told reporters by telephone that his son, Roy, who would have been five in April, was shot through the neck by a national army soldier last Thursday as the family drove home to Legion mine 30 kilometres north of the Botswana border.

Sports

SQUASH TOURNAMENT

British sweep

By JACK LEON
Post Sports Correspondent
HERZLIYA. — Birmingham doctor Peter Verrow overcame Egypt's Mousa Halal 9-2, 0-9, 9-2, 10-9 to take the men's open title in an action-packed final of the Corex International Squash Championships here last night.

British players made a clean sweep of all the main honours, with Angela Smith winning the women's event, and Brits taking the Over 35 and Over 45 events as well.

Fourth seeded Dr. Verrow, playing near-perfect squash, scored in the first two games with devastating cross-court drives interspersed with death-drop shots. He relaxed in the second game, but came back strongly in the third. In the fourth, he took an 8-4 lead, and the match seemed over, but presenting the winner with his trophy and cheque. But Halal fought back with desperate valour, to the joy of the crowd, and levelled the game at 9-9. Then Dr. Verrow proved to be too good for his gallant opponent and took the tie-breaker to win 9-2, 0-9, 9-2, 10-9.

In the women's final, top-seeded Angela Smith of England lost the first two games 5-9 5-9 to her compatriot, Jayne Ashton, and seemed to be in deep trouble. But she fought back superbly to take the third game 9-5, and the fourth, 9-4. Her overall athleticism then put her completely on top, and enabled her to take complete control of the centre of the court. She ran out a winner of the fifth game 9-0.

Britain's John Easter beat former South African No. 1 Selwyn Mackay 3-0 in the men's Over 35 final, while in the Over 45 event Ben Cooper beat Lawrence Goodman of Israel 3-1.

Armeli hat-trick

By PAUL KOHN
Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Zhai Armeli, Israel's Arab striker, headed three goals in the first half to give Israel's Olympic team a 3-2 win over Belgium's Olympic team in a "friendly" but hard-fought game at the Ramat Gan Stadium yesterday.

The Belgians took to the lead in the 15th minute, when Yaron Ady slotted in an own goal. The goalkeeper, Yoram Yosef, who showed perfect positional play, a centre-forward when he headed in his three goals in the 22nd, 25th and 44th minutes from centres by Gil Landau and Gabby Lasry, to give Israel 3-1 half-time lead.

The Belgians reduced the lead to 3:2 in the second half, when Igal Hoste lobbed the ball over a wall of Israeli defenders with a free kick from 20 metres out.

Israeli coach Yosef Mimowitz said this was the Olympic team's best game yet, all the players showing keenness. The Belgians complained that the Israelis played "much too tough a game for a friendly match." Only five hundred spectators saw the game.

Basketball Hairbreadth win

By DON GOULD
Post Basketball Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Hapoel Galil Haelyon blew an 18-point lead at half-time to be nipped at the post by Afeka 93-92 in Monday night's basketball league games. Maccabi Tel Aviv, on the eve of their departure for Madrid for their key game against Real Madrid, led by only one point at the interval in their game against Beter Tel Aviv, but then put their act together and went on to smother their opponents 108-72. Mickey Berkowitz (36) and Earl Williams (28) offered plenty of hope to the fans, who are praying for a victory on Thursday night.

(The game will be live at 8 p.m. on Thursday.) Maccabi Ramat Gan, with Doron Jendel scoring 28 points, overhauled Hapoel Holon 102-85. Third placed Hapoel Ramat Gan, still hoping to move up to the second position for the playoffs, managed to win the game by defeating Tel Aviv with a dominating 101-72 victory at the Unishakar Stadium.

The fight for the last spot in the playoffs will be a battle to avoid relegation with Hapoel Tel Aviv and Hapoel Ramat Gan. Hapoel Tel Aviv, who have been relegated in the past, are hoping to avoid relegation by finishing in the top two of the league. Hapoel Ramat Gan, who were relegated last year, are hoping to avoid relegation by finishing in the top two of the league. Hapoel Tel Aviv, who have been relegated in the past, are hoping to avoid relegation by finishing in the top two of the league. Hapoel Ramat Gan, who were relegated last year, are hoping to avoid relegation by finishing in the top two of the league.

Leeds seek capital

LEEDS (AP). — Any fan with £2 million to spare will soon be able to purchase a controlling interest in one of England's most famous soccer clubs.

Leeds United officials revealed this week that they are drawing up plans for the new share issue to raise capital on the stock market to that amount.

Known news is good news



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NOW THAT Ariel Sharon is no longer defence minister, he will have no operational role to play in political/security matters — or, for that matter, in settlement policy in the West Bank, according to Industry and Trade Minister Gideon Patt.

Patt, who was addressing *The Jerusalem Post* editorial staff earlier this week, added that he could not imagine any future defence minister allowing a predecessor to meddle in the affairs of the ministry — "Just as I would resent any other cabinet member interposing himself into the activities of my ministry."

Recalling that he was one of the first ministers to advocate the acceptance of the Kahan Commission's recommendations, Patt nevertheless voiced some reservations about them. As a judicial investigating commission, he said, he felt the Kahan Commission was "very much like a court and perhaps not enough of an investigating body... 21 witnesses were rejected by the commission outright, something that did not occur at the Agranat Commission [which probed the events leading to the Yom Kippur War]. Yes, the Kahan Commission issued a report which was not a pleasant document to read. Though I respect the commission's authority, their conclusions could be questioned."

Gideon Patt tells how the Kahan report hurt

By AARON SITTNER / Jerusalem Post Reporter

"For example, on the failure to anticipate the massacre, shouldn't it be borne in mind that on Tuesday of that fateful week the Phalangists were eager to befriend the Moalem community, to garner support for the election of Amin Jemayel? And there is another thing about the Kahan Report that hurts: Why must you read all the way until page 63 to learn that Israelis did not participate in the killings or that there was no conspiracy between Israel's political and military leaders to initiate the massacre? I have still to discover one kind word about the Israel Defence Forces in the report."

PATT DISCLOSED at the *Jerusalem Post* meeting that Prime Minister Menachem Begin refused a request by Sharon for legal confirmation of the Kahan Commission's authority. "Begin simply told Arik,

"No, though the findings are uncomfortable, they are final and we must accept them."

Nor was the three-day delay in accepting the commission's recommendations a cabinet ploy, Patt insisted. "Rafael [Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan] wanted the cabinet to hear the army officers, and we had to respect that wish. Believe me, it was heart-rending to hear Saguy [intelligence Chief Aluf Yehoshua Saguy, whom the commission recommended be relieved of duties]."

As for the government's actions in the affair, Patt said: "The cabinet can act only on information it gets. Though I am a minister, it was not until nine a.m. that I was informed that the Phalangists had entered the camps — at six a.m. Perhaps a lesson to be learned from all this is that the prime minister should have a special military intelligence aide. We, the ministers, did the maximum

required of us."

Patt had no misgivings at all about the wisdom of the Lebanon operation. About a year before the June 6 invasion, Patt recalled, he sent Begin a memo describing the flight of industry and workers from the north of Israel because of the security threat.

"I wrote to Begin, 'How much longer can we wait before doing something? While the parking lots are jammed during the weekends at resort sites in the centre and south, the people in Galilee are spending their days and nights in bomb shelters...'"

Patt is upset by the fact that "most people, including the Kahan Commission, are side-tracked by an accident called Sabra and Shatilla and forget that Operation Peace for Galilee succeeded on many counts. About 15,000 PLO terrorists have been ousted from Lebanon,

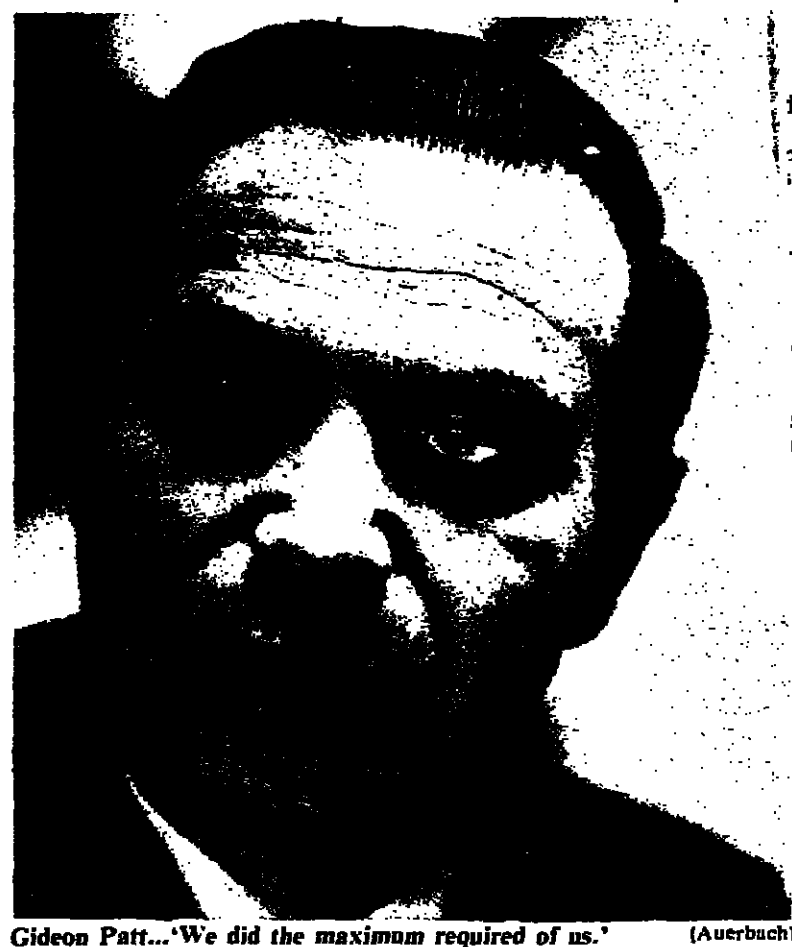
their infrastructure has been destroyed, Yasser Arafat has been sent wandering, we have captured a large quantity of booty. The Arab world is not the same and King Hussein is now thinking of talking with us."

Though he valued Hussein's participation in the peace process, Patt opposed a freeze on West Bank settlements "since everything is negotiable, and it would be stupid to make concessions even before you sit down to negotiate."

Besides, Patt denied that the West Bank settlements were siphoning off public funds that could better enhance other sectors of the economy. "All we have allocated for Judea and Samaria settlement in the upcoming budget is \$3 billion," he stated. "That's a negligible sum when you consider that on just one new item in the budget — Project Renewal — we will spend \$5.5 billion."

Patt also dismissed the argument that investing in the administered areas could end up as a big loss.

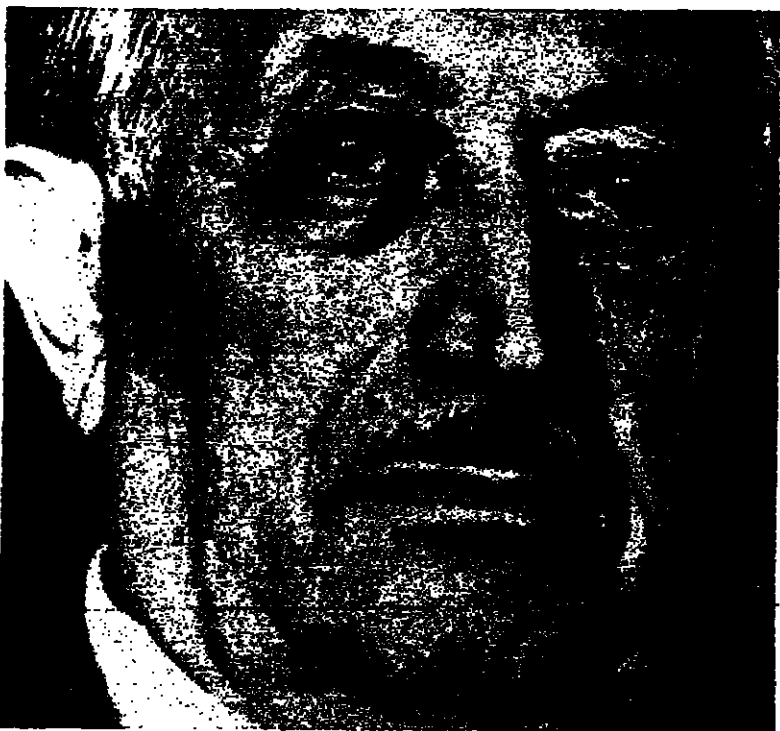
Asked about the \$11 million cost to Israel in installations left over in the evacuation of Sinai, Patt had a swift reply: "Most of that investment was in the military/security sphere. Who knows, maybe that expenditure is precisely the factor that led to peace with Egypt. If so, wasn't it worth the \$11 million?"



Gideon Patt... "We did the maximum required of us." (Auerbach) ac

Working for the future

By KENNETH JAUTZ / Vienna



Simon Wiesenthal... "It is dangerous to forget the past." (Camera Press)

FOR NEARLY 40 years, Simon Wiesenthal has been hunting former Nazis, but the survivor of Hitler's concentration camps insists he is working for the future, and not avenging the past.

At 74, Wiesenthal is still busy perusing documents and prodding governments in the hope of tracking down the estimated 110,000 suspected Nazi war criminals he says are not yet accounted for.

But the renowned Nazi-hunter rejects criticism that he is a man obsessed by the past, and maintains that his work is important for young people today.

"It is dangerous to forget the past," he says. "One half of the world's population was born after World War II. They have no personal relationship to the Nazi genocide of that time, and it is important that we continue to teach them about it."

Wiesenthal says the revived study of Nazism is more important now than ever because of the widespread unemployment in Western Europe and the U.S.

Hitler was a man who promised to wipe out unemployment, Wiesenthal said, adding that when millions are out of work, the appeal of political extremists, on both the left and right, is strengthened.

Surrounded by cluttered bookshelves and commemorative plaques from wartime resistance groups, Wiesenthal directs his Jewish Documentation Centre in a tiny office near Vienna's old Jewish

quarter. By his own reckoning, he has helped bring 1,100 Nazi fugitives to trial. But the master Nazi-hunter says he is not driven by the desire to punish. The mass murder of six million was a crime that can never be avenged, he adds.

"My work is a warning for the potential murderers of tomorrow. We are telling them that they will not die in peace, and in doing so, we may be helping to prevent future genocide."

THE JEWISH Documentation Centre now has open files on 2,000 cases. But Wiesenthal estimates that about 150,000 Nazis were involved in war crimes, and says his office's extensive archives are only "the tip of the iceberg."

Since World War II, 40,000 former Nazis have been tried for war crimes, according to the centre's figures. Most were found guilty, although no exact tally was available.

Wiesenthal's most publicized unsolved case is his decades-long pursuit of Dr. Josef Mengele, the infamous "Angel of Death" of Auschwitz.

In recent months, Wiesenthal says, he has provided information about dozens of suspected Nazi criminals to public prosecutors in West Germany and other West European countries, and has repeatedly criticized Poland's regime for reviving anti-Semitic propaganda.

"In Central and Eastern Europe, anti-Semitism has survived the Jews," he says.

The West German government, he notes, has provided an admirable amount of money and manpower for the hunting of Nazi criminals, but adds: "That is their ticket back into the community of civilized nations."

He also praises other West European governments, but says the U.S., although now actively pursuing former war criminals through the Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations, "started too late."

Wiesenthal estimates there are "many thousands" of war criminals now in the U.S., and said the Justice Department is investigating 300 cases.

Born in 1908, at Buczacz, in present-day Poland, Wiesenthal was taken by the Nazis after German forces overran Poland. His family members all died in the Third Reich's death camps, and he was moved from camp to camp, eventually spending much of the war in Mauthausen.

He has no plans to retire or to cut back on his busy schedule, which frequently takes him to countries around the world to examine documents or interview yet another aging witness.

"I ask only that God grant me good health and that my friends give me more money," he says. "With that I will continue for as long as I can." (Associated Press)

Seeking change from within

By JUDY SIEGEL-ITZKOVICH / Jerusalem Post Reporter

A group of immigrants from English-speaking countries, frustrated by Israel's political system, have organized to force the Labour Party to change itself from within.

Although the group, called Kadima (Forward), is composed of novices in Israeli politics, they hope that their activism will encourage more people to become interested and effective in political struggles.

The group's provisional chairman is Miriam Levin. It has already set up activity groups specializing in legislative action, aliyah and absorption, Jerusalem and Labour Party leadership and structure.

About 75 per cent of the group's members are registered members of the Labour Party, and the rest are sympathizers, according to Judy Goldberg, chairman of Kadima's legislative action committee.

Goldberg, immigrated from the U.S. in 1945. Her committee will be legislative watchdog, keeping track of Labour MKs and how often they attend plenary and committee meetings in the Knesset. Members of the organization will also lobby against changes in the legal definition of "Who's a Jew."

Kadima will support the re-election of Mayor Teddy Kollek. It will also urge President Yitzhak Navon to accept the leadership position in the Labour Party, and call on the present leaders to make way for Navon when he leaves Beit Hanassi.

The group's first meeting was held in a room in the Knesset in September. A recent gathering in the Jerusalem Hilton attracted 120 people. It has a mailing list of over 400.

According to Goldberg, funds for the organization have come from the activists themselves; there is as yet no formal, dues-paying membership. The Labour Party has offered them some technical help. Meetings are held in Hebrew and English.

Asked whether it was similar to the Committee of Concerned Citizens, which has Labour backing, Goldberg said that "we will be more organized than the CCC."

Although she is aware of the odds against Kadima, Goldberg says that "if we just sit back, nothing will happen to change the country's direction."

At 7.30 p.m. on the seventh day after the murder of

EMIL GRUNZWEIG

Thursday, February 17

I CALL ON THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL EVERYWHERE

and the residents of the State of Israel — Muslims, Druse, Circassians and Christians
to demonstrate, and by so doing, honour the memory of Emil Grunzweig, in firm support of —

- the demand that the President of Lebanon, Amin Jemayel bring to trial the handful of Phalangists who committed the cold blooded murder of children, women, blameless babies, old men, and defenceless men, in the Sabra and Shatilla camps — applying the full force of the law, thereby clearing the rest of the Lebanese people of blame.
- the demand that President Reagan pressure the kings, presidents and premiers of the Arab countries, to demand that President Jemayel bring to trial the Phalangists who murdered their Palestinian brothers in the Sabra and Shatilla camps.
- the demand that the President of Egypt, Mr. Mubarak, issue an unequivocal call to the President of Lebanon, to bring to justice the group of murderers in the ranks of the Phalange forces, who slaughtered their Palestinian brothers.

- the request that our premier, Mr. Menachem Begin, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Yitzhak Shamir, give instructions to all our ambassadors throughout the world, to place this demand before the premiers of the countries in which the ambassadors serve
 - an appeal to organized groups, professors, lecturers, students, radio and television commentators, journalists and publicists in Israel and throughout the world, to demand that the President of Lebanon immediately bring to trial the despicable and cowardly murderers —
 - and to peace-loving members of the population in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, to raise their voices against the murder of their brothers in the Sabra and Shatilla camps, by a Phalangist group.
- If those to whom this plea is addressed respond to my call, they will be demonstrating their support of justice.

CITIZENS, PARENTS, TEACHERS!

If we ignore this duty, we will betray our dear ones who fell in battle; the Israel Defence Forces, the members of the defence forces, paid dearly TO MAINTAIN THEIR CODES OF HONOUR IN ARMED CONFLICT.

Our government has unreservedly accepted the conclusions of the inquiry commission. It is my hope that this demonstration will unite all the House of Israel. — Yossi Sarid, Motta Gur, Yair Tzaban, Victor Shemtov, side by side with Gula Cohen, David Magen, Dov Shilansky, Ehud Olmert, Yitzhak Berman, Dror Zeigerman, Yigael Hurvitz, and Yosef Rom — the whole political spectrum — the Coalition, the Opposition, the Religious and the Secular — together!

In this way, we can demonstrate the strength of our national spirit, and at the same time provide an answer to the questions of our children, and our people. As one, we must say to the world:

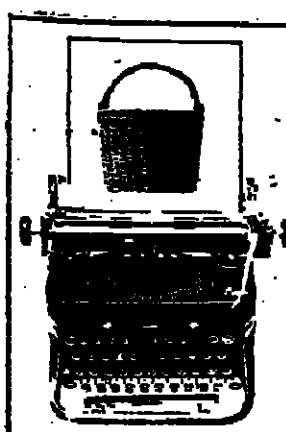
If the murderers of the Palestinians are not brought to trial within one week, we want the Israel-Lebanon negotiations stopped immediately; the responsibility will rest on the President of Lebanon, and on those who do not call on him to bring the murderers to trial!!

Men, women and children — all will demonstrate in their own town, village or kibbutz, and will carry placards in their own language — Jews in Hebrew, Arabs in Arabic, Christians in their own language.

Let there be no speeches; let no one argue with his colleague. We shall stand together in silence for half an hour, with hope for an honourable future. I call on the President of Israel and on the Prime Minister to support this appeal.

I shall demonstrate in my home town, Rishon LeZion, in the Municipal plaza. I invite Prof. Yeshayahu Leibowitz to stand with me.

Harzi Hachamov
Ganei Yehuda — Rishon LeZion



A GUIDE TO SHOPPING AND SERVICES



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Opinion

Wednesday, February 16, 1983 The Jerusalem Post Page Six

A house divided

By MARK SEGAL / Post Political Correspondent



Ariel Sharon... bears the blame.

WE HAVE peered into the abyss. The sound of the grenade that killed Emil Grunzweig, and injured nine others will reverberate in our ears for a long time.

The political murder of a Jew, presumably by a Jewish hand, in Jerusalem evokes a staccato echo of the days of intercommunal strife that preceded the fall of the Second Temple. This unprecedentedly horrendous act of political terror has already assumed the significance of a milestone in our collective experience.

The question that must galvanize our entire society — and particularly our political leadership, is whether this is going to remain an isolated act or whether the evil genie can no longer be put back into the bottle.

The dead cannot be brought back to life, but the living — and especially right-wing politicians — can cease nurturing a climate of intolerance. The onus is on them to prevent the disintegration of our community into armed camps. Thursday night's crime did not come out of the blue; it was the result of continuing incitement against political adversaries.

When Ariel Sharon brands the opposition "fifth columnists," as he has done from the Knesset rostrum, he bears the blame when some of his radical followers start threatening death to opposition MKs. When Sharon infers (as I heard at last Tuesday night's Jabotinsky Lodge meeting in Tel Aviv) that the Kahan Report was part of an American conspiracy to undermine Israel through the agency of the PLO in cahoots with the internal opposition, he bears blame for the mob crying, "Death to the judges."

NOR SHOULD he be surprised if his expression of grief over Thursday's act of violence appears to many to be stained with crocodile tears.

At the same time, Labour spokesmen like Mordechai Gur should refrain from inflaming the situation by blaming the govern-

ment as a whole for the crime. Premier Menachem Begin once again demonstrated his tremendous influence over his followers by the speed with which he quietened them down when he called for calm and expressed his horror after the event. What a pity he did not step in earlier to quieten the passions of those who pursued the wounded Peace Now demonstrators into the hospital wards with homicidal intent.

He must persist in reining in the dark forces within his camp, which tend to burst out in Khomeini-like excesses. He must appear on TV and appeal specifically to the mindless mass who shout "Begin, Begin" and educate them in the basics of democratic conduct. It is a paradox of the times that

many of those voices screaming "PLO-niks" and "traitors" should belong to those who never served in the army, and that the target of their violence should be reserve officers who have risked their lives in our defence.

I wonder whether Interior and Police Minister Yosef Burg, after visiting his son Avraham with other injured Peace Now supporters in hospital, did not at long last realize that the official policy of toleration of violence from the right (and the ultra-Orthodox) has borne evil fruits.

Eye-witnesses at Thursday's Peace Now procession relate the paucity of police protection from the harassment of marauding hoodlums all along the road, from downtown Jerusalem to the Kirya. The hoodlums acted with impunity, because they knew they would get away with it. After all, this has applied to other law-breakers from their camp in recent years. None of the Gush Emunim zealots who physically assaulted soldiers acting on orders at Yomit or Kiryat Arba have ever been brought to trial.

Then there is the unsolved mystery of the attacks on the West Bank mayors. Until that is cleared up, the suspicion must remain that there is some link between the source of the explosives in that terrorist action and Thursday night's grenade.

IT IS to be hoped that the shock of the killing will have a moderating

influence on our political climate, particularly on the right-wing, to judge by the country's experience of political violence in the past.

Whether the answer is a national unity government, bereft of both extremes, is a moot point — particularly as the Likud has not even censured its five MKs who, along with Tehiya's two, energetically supported Sharon's anti-democratic attempt to have the government reject the Kahan Report.

This Peronist exercise prompted even the cautious Yosef Burg to remark on "the smell of a putsch in the air."

As long as Ariel Sharon remains part of the cabinet and the policy-making process, enjoying the active support of a seven-man group, then our fears will not be allayed. Ha'aretz reported that one of the seven, Herut's Deputy Knesset Speaker Meir Cohen-Avidov, actually wrote to Sharon advising him to ignore the commission's findings. That from a member of our Knesset who is sworn to protect our democratic rights.

I REMEMBER David Ben-Gurion telling me shortly before his death that "the Jewish state is still in the making." Today, I understand that statement — a statement which mystified me at the time. The fact is that all of our people have yet to learn the fundamental meaning of democracy and sovereignty.

Many Israelis come from countries in Eastern Europe and the Middle East, where the democratic tradition was alien. Too many of them regard the complexities of parliamentary democracy as a threat to their communal loyalties.

Now is the time for our political leaders, particularly those in power, to revert to the ideal set by Ben-Gurion of the office-holder as educational model. Premier Begin and his fellow Likud ministers must know that, with their power, they have the responsibility of educating their supporters to a greater understanding of the democratic processes.

Quarrels with constituents

By LEON HADAR / Post New York Correspondent

AN ANGRY debate has erupted between New York's Mayor Ed Koch, who is scheduled to leave for a visit to Israel on February 24, and Jewish leaders in the city. The row follows the Jewish mayor's criticism of the community for "not doing more to fulfill its responsibility to the quality of life in New York."

Koch's criticism came during an address at the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue in New York, marking its 75th anniversary.

"Every person in this room tonight could be doing more to help the homeless," Koch told the Jewish audience. "We hear a lot about church and state. Let's take a moment to talk about temple and city. Among the religious institutions now providing beds for the homeless, there is not a single synagogue. They are all churches." The Jewish community, he charged, "could be doing more to fulfill its responsibility to the quality of life in New York."

These comments were the basis of a front-page story in *The New York Times* the following day, and provoked angry comments from Jewish leaders in New York.

Rabbi Joseph Sternstein of Temple Beth Shalom, the former president of the Zionist Federation of America, said that Koch's criticism of the Jewish community was "outrageous provocation and

falsehood." Koch, he said, was suggesting that "Jews are parasites — they only take and don't give," and he called on the mayor to apologize to the community.

Other Jewish leaders suggested that Koch was playing into the hands of anti-Semites.

"WE JUST went through the trauma in Lebanon, during which the impression was given that the Israelis were callous to suffering and carried out a genocide against the Palestinians," said Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum, national director of inter-religious affairs for the American Jewish Committee.

"Now, here at home where the Jews have made such a significant contribution to the quality of life, the mayor is saying the Jewish community is callous and indifferent. One expects better from the chief executive of a city. He knows the battles we are fighting."

Tanenbaum, like other Jewish leaders, also took Koch to task for failing to note the contribution made by the Jewish community to the problem of the homeless. He noted that the organized Jewish community is different from the Protestant and Catholic communities which carry out their charitable and social work under the umbrella of the church.

Much of the Jewish community's social work is done by the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies, which has created a task force for the homeless and has set up four shelters in the city for them.

Rabbi Norman Kahan, president of the New York Board of Rabbis, suggested that Koch's statement "implies that the Jewish community is selfish." He pointed out that three metropolitan-area synagogues will open facilities for the poor within two weeks and that several synagogues, not members of the New

York Board of Rabbis, already housed the homeless.

AS EXPECTED, Koch did not take the criticism lying down. In an interview with the *Long Island Jewish World*, Koch reiterated his criticism of the synagogues and argued that "not one synagogue, including the three Rabbi Kahan mentioned will be helping (the homeless), has done so. You bring them by name, and I'll be happy to praise them."

Koch stressed that he did not wish to imply that synagogues should be doing more than churches. "I'm saying they should be doing a mitzva by bringing in those people who are the most helpless."

Koch met with leaders of 11 Jewish secular and religious organizations on February 3. In a statement issued following the meeting, Koch and the Jewish leaders said that they were satisfied that any "misunderstandings" had been removed. Koch stressed that he should have mentioned in his speech the aid which Jewish groups have given to the city's poor.

Few political observers believe that Koch's remarks will harm his popularity among New York's Jewish voters. In any case, his visit to Israel will probably improve his image among those Jewish voters who have been critical of his comments.

if there's dissatisfaction with the regime."

PROFESSOR URI DAN, the Shiloah Institute's expert on Iraq, talked about some similarities between Iraq and the 17th century Prussia. "What got Prussia out of the mud of the Seven Years War was the death of the arch-enemy, the czarina. Khomeini is, after all, over 80."

The other possibility, he said, is that Iraq's dictator, Saddam Hussein, will be assassinated, at which point the Iraqi state — which is a conglomeration of heterogeneous groups — may fall apart at the seams.

War of paradoxes

By LEA LEVAVI / Jerusalem Post Reporter

stead of condolences for the family whose son was a *shahid* (martyr in the holy war).

"For the soldiers, it's a sure bet; Khomeini promises them paradise if they kill an Iraqi or if they themselves get killed. He's not making any promises about solving social problems in this world."

THE IRANIAN authorities, says Menashri, admit that 13 and 14-year-olds are serving as combat soldiers, and rumours have it that younger children are sent to clear mine fields. "Their explanation is that the children plead for the right to go, and the parents want their sons to have the opportunity to be *shahids*, so how can they (the government) stand in the way?"

On the other hand, he says, there are already signs of impatience in Iran with the idea that the country's social ills must wait until the war is over.

"One of the religious leaders wrote in an Iranian newspaper that you can't buy bread with patience, and an Iranian MP said publicly

that if all other problems must wait until the end of the war, the war may go on for a very long time.

Menashri points to a curious paradox in Iran: "The shah tried to use the army as a basis for his regime, but when he was in trouble the army did nothing. Khomeini is trying very hard to keep the army out of politics, and this time the army may not stand on the sidelines



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What price medical care?

Medical services in Israel are at crisis point. Technology promises a longer, healthier life for all — but the cost is often astronomical, even prohibitive. Who decides the medical priorities? In this series of articles, Jerusalem Post reporters look at the situation in our hospitals today, while Economic Correspondent David Krivine discusses the subject with Prof. Baruch Modan, director-general of the Health Ministry and others involved in the field.

MEDICAL services — world-wide — are in a jam. This has resulted from the technological revolution of our times, a revolution which has brought untold benefits to the human species, and to hospitals. But in the hospitals, it has also created a particularly intractable kind of problem.

Technology has transformed every home into a kind of electronic factory. Machines wash dishes, launder clothing, do sums, beam entertainment. The health services are no exception. New medical machinery in the same way, and this has increased the number of patients they can treat.

Once, persons having diseased kidneys would eventually perish. Now they are kept alive with the aid of dialysis. But dialysis costs a lot of money.

Well, so does a colour TV or a microwave oven. Here, however, is the difference: Society is not obliged to supply these goodies to each and every household. If you can afford to buy one, you buy one; if you can't, you do without. Not so with dialysis.

Modern democratic societies require that basic needs be met for the whole population. A stereo-set is a luxury, a vacuum-cleaner is a luxury — but the right to survive represents a basic need. People think it unjust that a rich man assailed by renal failure should live because he can afford dialysis, and a poor man with the same complaint should be left to die.

Besides, dialysis is more expensive than a car. Prof. Baruch Modan, director-general of the Health Ministry, has worked it out. The cost of dialysis is \$100 per treatment. A kidney patient needs two-and-a-half treatments a week, which means an outlay of \$13,000 per annum. How many people can afford so much?

It seems logical for the state to take over, and that has happened in Israel. Nobody is turned away, which is gratifying — except that there is a nation-wide bill to pay. Some 900 dialysis patients in Israel at this moment should be costing the country \$1m. to \$1.2m. a year.

This would be tolerable if there were only dialysis. But in every field of medicine, new diagnostic and curative devices are emerging,

opening new prospects for the sick — and new budgetary problems for the authorities. Once upon a time, doctors used a stethoscope, then an X-ray. That is being gradually replaced by the electronic tomograph which, by feeding a multiplicity of pictures into a computer, creates a three-dimensional image.

The CAT (computerized axial tomography) scanner costs \$1m. Not every hospital can afford that just yet. Tel Hashomer has one and Assaf Harofe doesn't so far, but has access to the Tel Hashomer installation. Ambulatory cases get themselves hospitalized at Assaf Harofe (with all the costs that involves) so as to acquire an earlier slot on the hospital's quota at Tel Hashomer.

Meanwhile, Time magazine reveals to the ordinary reader that the tomograph itself is now being superseded by something more modern still, called the NMR nuclear magnetic resonance scanner. This reveals even more than the tomograph about the body's inner mysteries — and is more expensive yet, especially as it has to be housed in a huge metal-free area sealed from outside electromagnetic influences.

(As I write these lines my notice is drawn to a report that the Elscint company in Haifa, which manufactures the tomograph, has opened a plant in Herzliya for the development and production of the NMR scanner.)

The BBC made it known last week that a hospital in Britain employed an ultra-sonic scalpel to operate on a spinal tumour. The instrument was borrowed (yes, borrowed) from an American institution. A scalpel is defined in my dictionary as a "surgeon's small, light knife, shaped for holding like a pen." This one costs \$90,000. Needless to say, the hospital was flooded by calls from cancer patients wanting wonder surgery with this exotic new tool which in fact doesn't possess.

The problem facing medical administrators like Modan is baffling. A hospital cannot plead budgetary stringency for failing to acquire a facility that saves human lives, yet, how to find the money?

"An operation was done to replace a joint. There were com-

plications, anti-bleeding treatment became necessary, utilizing a rare drug. The total cost was \$600,000," says Modan.

"Tomorrow another patient comes requiring the same surgery and encounters the same complications. What to do? For the cost of that operation we would buy a CAT scanner for an entire hospital."

New drugs and remedies pop up every day. "Look at interferon, a still-experimental compound that, it is hoped, can be used against cancer."

The cost of this treatment will be \$50,000 to \$100,000 per patient. If we adopt it just for a quarter of our cancer cases, we should need to up our medical budget by 10 to 15 per cent.

"Maybe in the course of time the cost of producing interferon will drop. Meanwhile, there are other things. We decided this year that heart operations should be available to all. There will be 1,500-2,000 applicants per annum, and each operation costs \$3,000 to \$5,000. Work the budget out for yourself."

Each new technological breakthrough creates a problem: "Test-tube babies are today a possibility. We authorized two hospitals to handle it. At first critics complained about the waste of money, but then a barren woman conceived and bore a child. Now there is a year's waiting-list — and we haven't

got the means to treat them all. "Last month I was in Geneva discussing this with the chief obstetrician of a big Swiss hospital. He said he wouldn't introduce test-tube babies in his department because he had no desire to aggravate the world's over-population problem."

"But we in Israel need more population and are spending a fortune of money on bringing newcomers in through the Jewish Agency and the Immigrant Absorption Ministry. Let me tell you, it's cheaper to allow infertile women to create more babies."

This observation is patently the bid of a desperate man to lay his medical hands on some of the Agency's ample capital; but it won't work. At the moment, the success rate of test-tube babies is only 5 to 10 per cent, making the cost high relative to the benefit secured, which leads him to ask: How far does one go in expanding social medicine?

"We asked the NII to finance the mother and child separately. A committee sat. They unfortunately recommended a continuance of the old system, but did raise the per-birth allocation by 32 per cent." It is the same "grand national average" system all over again. The hospitals are supposed to average out their childbirth costs. On a normal birth, they have a profit, and

this is supposed to compensate for the loss on abnormal births.

The trouble is that not all hospitals have intensive-care facilities, which means that the proportion of abnormal births is less than average in some hospitals and above average in others.

This is an example of the financial problems that arise in social medicine with the introduction of more advanced, more expensive methods.

"How far do you go in extending the boundaries of medicine?" Modan keeps asking. "It is possible to keep still smaller 'preemies' alive at a still greater cost. Where do you draw the line?"

Hadassah has had a hand in pioneering new technologies — e.g. bone-marrow implants. Says Pechas: "In aplastic anemia cases, the introduction of new bone-marrow saves lives."

"It is also a cure for leukemia. The patient's existing bone-marrow must be destroyed, and another lot introduced in its place. Each such operation involves us in a loss of \$5,000."

But the complex operations are done, the technological novelties are adopted, the high-cost treatments are given, "at the expense of areas in social medicine that do not hit the eye," according to Modan,

"at the expense of psychiatric care and geriatric care, at the expense of the care of babies."

"All right," I say, "we are among the 10 countries in the world with the lowest death-rate for babies under one year of age. But there is still a loss of 12 per thousand."

"That's a statistic," says Modan. "A person needing dialysis is not a statistic, he presents a vivid picture. The papers take it up, the public gets indignant." But the babies — who die because they don't get sufficient daily care in the home of proper nutrition — are a vague subject which escapes general notice.

"A study we made recently showed that the death-rate for babies in Or-Yehuda, an area of low living-standards, was two to three times as great as in Kiryat Ono, an area of high living standards." Does that not need attention?

The medical services have developed an almost unlimited capacity for replacing damaged organs and prolonging life. The only limit is the availability of financial resources and trained personnel.

This is becoming an insuperable bottleneck. Not everybody can be saved — there has to be selection. But that has never been done before. Is it possible to set priorities when human lives are at stake?

The writing of this article was prompted by a letter to the editor recently published in The Jerusalem Post. Signed jointly by Prof. A.I. Eidelman, who heads the department of neonatology at Shaare Zedek, and Prof. S. Godfrey, head of the pediatrics department at Hadassah, the letter refers to the plight of premature babies: "No payment for days of treatment is provided to the hospitals for the astronomical costs entailed in caring for these desperately ill infants."

What do the "astronomical costs" amount to? For a premature baby weighing less than one kilogram at birth, \$17,000 on the average. National Insurance provides a mere \$400, say the two professors, which is grossly inadequate.

Why the disparity? Dr. Shmuel Pechas, head of Hadassah, explains that the government's budgetary system is based on "a grand national average. They take all hospital expenses in Israel and divide them by

the number of hospital beds, thus arriving at an average cost per bed.

"This would be OK if all hospitals gave primary care and nothing else. But there is a difference between the great teaching hospitals with their elaborate equipment, and the more rudimentary provincial institutions. When you give the same finance to all, the provincial hospital earns a profit, and a place like Hadassah carries a loss."

"Intensive care for premature babies costs \$500 a day. What parent can afford that? A 90-day spell would come to \$45,000 (though not all babies stay that long)," says Pechas.

"We have eight cots in Hadassah for 'preemies' and are increasing the number to 12. Each one carries a deficit of \$100,000 a year. A hospital without this facility is not burdened with the outlay."

I had a brief talk on the phone with an official of the Treasury's Budget Division who deals with the Health Ministry's finances. Her reasoning was uncomplicated. "We in the Treasury are not concerned with the high cost of this treatment or that. It's the hospital's business. We allocate a budget for health services, it is divided between the various institutions, and they have to manage with the funds provided."

"Very well," says Pechas, "but at least let the division of funds be more rational. An equal allocation per hospital bed is absurd, because the cost-mix is different in each place. A scale should be introduced according to DRGs (diagnosis-related groups), so that hospitals handling the more complex cases get a larger share of the cake."

Modan explains what happens with the premature babies. Childbirth costs are covered by the National Insurance Institute (NII) which provides a fixed grant per birth. This implies that the mother and her child are one unit — she arrives at the hospital with the baby (in her tummy) and leaves it with the baby (in her arms).

But things do not always happen that way. Premature babies have to be given care separately from the mother, and must stay longer than the mother. DAVID KRIVINE

'Disaster' happen — but no one knows about them...it's inhuman to work a 16 or 24-hour shift...your sense of judgement is impaired ...'

Beersheba & Ashkelon

A QUICK glance at the overworked nurses, the overflowing wards, the hectic out-patient clinics, the weary-eyed young doctors after a round-the-clock shift, and the message is clear: Only if you are really ill should you visit the hospital.

Some 300 "ill" people come every day to the emergency ward at Beersheba's Soroka Hospital. Its spokesman says that as many as 60 to 70 people a day come to the emergency ward rather than go to first-aid stations, thus exacerbating matters. Jokingly, he adds, "This is the only place in Beersheba where there's a reason for 24 hours a day!"

The reason for the "action" is painfully obvious: Soroka serves the 300,000 people who live south of Kiryat Gat and north of Eilat — in other words, eight per cent of the population and 50 per cent of the area of Israel!

Soroka is the only hospital for miles around. On the average, one helicopter lands there every day, not counting times of war. Patients come to the emergency ward from Ofakim, Netivot, Arad and Mitzpe Ramon. It is not unusual for a woman in the area to give birth in a taxi, a car or an ambulance on the way to the hospital.

The hospital serves a varied population which is sometimes hard to deal with, made up of immigrants from all over the world, as well as Beduin who come from far-flung villages and spend days on end camped at their sick one's bedside — or, beneath it! (If the weather permits, they sleep on the lawn).

The overwork, the overload, and the over-crowded conditions may be understandable, but they are still quite bothersome: some even say, dangerous.

"The working hours are ridiculous," one young doctor says. "It's inhuman to work a 16- or 24-hour shift. Obviously, your sense of judgement is impaired. I for one wouldn't want to fall into my hands when I'm tired."

The risks are tremendous; human lives are at stake. Is the Ministry of Health waiting for a calamity to oc-

cur before taking measures to ensure more logical working hours for its resident doctors? After all, even bus-drivers are not permitted to work too long at a stretch, for fear of road accidents due to fatigue.

The young doctor says softly, "Disasters happen, but no one knows about them. Disasters are not publicized except by chance, and at any rate, it's difficult to say what constitutes a disaster. Not every disaster results in the death of a patient."

The problems at Soroka are complicated further by the fact that, unlike other hospitals around the country, the work-load does not vary much with the season. True, in the internal medicine wards (located on three floors of the new and spacious building completed last year), the overload is especially severe in winter when the hospital operates at 150 per cent capacity. On the whole all wards are overworked most of the time.

Statistically, the average yearly capacity is 110 per cent. "There is no overcrowding," says Dr. David Ronnen, director of the hospital. "The wards are budgeted for 120 beds and they handle 165. This means that the staff works that much harder to take care of the patients' needs."

"We need funds for more personnel, especially nurses, and for medicine and machinery."

Claims one doctor, "The situation is unbearable. Patients receive treatment which is one degree less than they need. They are released from hospital faster than they should be."

However, the situation in the maternity ward is worse.

While patients in the internal medicine wards in the new building often sleep in the kitchen and in the doctors' room when the wards cannot be packed any more, women in the maternity wards in the old building often sleep in the corridors. The rate of occupancy there is a steady 150 per cent. Everyone agrees the medical care is superior, but the post-natal stay is ex-cruciating.

If the woman gives birth to a

"preemie," her situation is often even worse. Although the hospital's premature baby unit is decidedly the best in the country — it has just received a national citation — it is very small with only 15 "beds," including three for intensive care. Therefore, a "preemie" is often sent off to Jerusalem with its mother the very next day. The possibility of a quintuplet of "preemies" being born at the hospital sends shivers down the doctors' spines.

As for medical tests, the hospital is very well-equipped, and despite many queues and hardships, results are given on time. Recently, some very sophisticated automated machinery has been brought in to run routine tests. For more intricate examinations, however, there are line-ups even for hospitalized patients and often, if an emergency case arises, a patient who has waited his or her turn must be reshuffled.

Doctors are also angry and frustrated because they feel that fully one-third of their time is spent doing chores which should be carried out by other personnel. The doctors know that these other staff members, non-medics, get a bigger salary and carry fewer responsibilities.

"When I'm on duty from Saturday morning till Sunday afternoon, I see five shifts of nurses pass by," says another young doctor. "And the nurse gets paid twice as much as I do!"

The situation some 70 to 80 kilometres away at Ashkelon's hospital, according to Professor Peter Vardi, its medical director is "catastrophic." While Ashkelon's problems are similar to Beersheba's, he says, its situation is even worse because it lacks such equipment as a CAT scanner and ultrasound. Because his hospital lacks a neurosurgery unit, for example, those patients needing that treatment are sent to Soroka.

In general, Vardi stresses, the Negev is deprived. We have fewer doctors and beds per thousand population than the country's centre — and it's about the time somebody changed it."

In 1982, there were 74,000 visits to the emergency ward in Ashkelon — 11,000 more than in 1981, and more than Rambam Hospital's figures: "We have fewer staff and serve a tiny area. The hospital was not designed for anything like this."

Aggravating this situation is the fact that the hospital is run by the Ministry of Health. It also serves as the ministry's regional office with Vardi as its director as well as the hospital's. (In Beersheba, two different persons hold these jobs).

"This means that we give preventive health services to Ashdod, so that we really serve an area with a population of 205,000! In 1982, 80,000 people visited our out-patient clinics," he says.

The hospital is understaffed, with 114 doctors and an acute need for 50 more, as well as for 50 more nurses and 50 administrative clerks. Vardi sees the problem as a national one, though he feels that it is worse in the Negev.

All the wards in Ashkelon Hospital have beds in the corridors at all times, with the overload being especially severe in the maternal "preemie" and internal medicine wards.

"We tend not to scream about it because we have no PR," Vardi says. "It's the problem of the health system all over the country — it needs a major overhaul."

One senior physician at Soroka says that so long as the Negev represents a huge "ingathering of the people" (kibbutz galuyot), overhauling is impossible. He stresses that the situation was not as bad as recent media exposure makes it out to be — if it is remembered that Israel is not New York or London, and that Beersheba specifically is, after all, a provincial city: "The common man's accessibility to hospital care is very good compared with developing nations, where often the hospital is the only source of health care." LIOVA MORIEL

Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV'S hospitalization services are on the verge of collapse, and nothing short of a drastic change can save them.

The waves of patients flooding into Ichilov, Roka and Hakeriya municipal hospitals this winter have compounded already acute problems with which the city is unable to cope.

In Ichilov hospital alone, 260 to 280 patients a day come to the emergency room. The conditions in Roka hospital's emergency room — which receives about the same number of people daily — are called "sub-human" by patients and authorities alike. Patients' beds there crowd the corridors, making the nurses' work almost impossible.

Tel Aviv's three hospitals lack some 100 full-time positions for doctors, nurses and other workers, but the Health Ministry refuses to add posts to the roster, or even to cut out several part-time and temporary posts. The hospitals need \$3.5 million a year to function smoothly, according to city hospitalization services head Peretz Unikovsky, while the Health Ministry mopes out only \$200,000.

"Roka Hospital's emergency room (hadar miyun, in Hebrew) simply cannot function. The conditions there are awful. It must be enlarged immediately, but there is no budget for it," says Unikovsky.

A senior doctor in the Tel Aviv Medical Centre — which incorporates the three municipal hospitals — confirms these statements. He stresses that this winter, the number of patients increased sharply — more so than in other winters — due to seasonal ailments. Many of the patients are elderly and have no one to take care of them.

Promises made by the Health Ministry to provide beds in paramedical institutions, where patients are under 24-hour-a-day supervision, have all fallen through. So, these patients remain in hospital, occupying beds even when they do not need direct medical treatment.

Large numbers of elderly Tel Aviv residents pour into the hospitals after 7 p.m. when the various sick fund clinics close down. They know they will not be turned away, for the hospitals must treat and examine every single patient who comes to the emergency room.

This increases the burden on the hospital staff and facilities.

There are plans to centralize Tel Aviv's hospitals in the Ichilov area. This will prevent duplication of facilities, services and personnel. But tens of millions of dollars are needed for the project, which will take years, says Unikovsky, even if it is started tomorrow. The only solution he can think of, he adds, is setting up a separate hospitalization authority to handle these services.

Meanwhile, expensive hospital machinery and equipment is wearing down and no funds are available

to replace them. Many beds do not have the required monitor and oxygen fixtures next to them. The hospital staff cannot function with the emergency rooms and corridors overflowing with patients, beds.

The result? As a hospital patient in Tel Aviv, you have a very small chance of getting adequate care.

MICHAEL YUDELMAN

Further articles in this series will appear in Friday's Today section.

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

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Money Matters

ECONOMIC OPINION/Macabee Dean

Time for gov't to spur industrial growth

The council of Hevrat Ovdim, which formulates economic and financial policy for the Histadrut's vast holdings, gave the impression at its recent meeting at Kibbutz Shefayim of being out of contact with the main economic problem facing the country — its gradual change, during the past few years, from being a nation of increasing production and exports, to one of growing consumption and imports. In other words, Israel has begun to eat up its resources, not to build them; the country is living in the present; not building for the future.

True, at the Council meeting there was a sharp polarization of the extreme left, which came out strongly against Solei Boneh, or any other Histadrut firm, building in the administered areas; and of the extreme right, which favoured this policy which would help the settlers to "dig in."

But was the government's policy in the West Bank; and Solei Boneh's building there (and thus avoiding firing its workers) anything more than a side-issue, even if an important one?

The major problem is to reverse the trend from consumption to production, and to renew the "financial spring" which made this production possible in the past. The source of growth was always the central authority, which in the broadest sense means the Jewish community, both here and abroad. The government, at least until the Begin administration took over, served as a planning and allocation medium, for all sectors — private, kibbutz, government, Histadrut — of the economy, trying to distribute the funds it managed to raise within Israel and those which flowed in from abroad, in an equitable manner among four sectors. (Human nature being what it is, the best proof that this was done fairly is that each sector claimed discrimination.)

At any rate, the cornerstones of the country's economy — water,

energy, communications, the Dead Sea Works, agriculture, transport, El Al, Zim, and so on, were, with very few exceptions, built with government help and urging.

One can even go so far as to point out that the main banking networks, were built by Zionist groups not by individuals or families (with one exception) within the framework of a "free market."

The Zionist Organization established the framework for Bank Leumi; the Histadrut for Bank Hapoalim, and the Mizrahi Organization for the Mizrahi Bank. And the First International Bank was established due to the efforts of the late Pinhas Sapir. The only exception is the Discount Bank.

Even such purely "capitalistic" enterprises as Polgar, Gibor, Osem, Argaman, and others received substantial help from the central authorities, although at the time they received it, these authorities were undoubtedly "socialist" in outlook. But the authorities also placed growth and production above ideology.

But all this changed with the advent of the Begin administration, which flew the flag of liberalization, less government intervention, of letting "free market forces" replace help from the central authorities. The main result is that in the past few years there have been very few new enterprises built. Will free market forces build the Mediterranean-Dead Sea Canal?

Once the government tightly controlled the value of the currency, and kept it fairly stable. (No currency seems stable today, as witness the escape to gold.) But former Finance Minister Simha Erlich freed the Israeli currency from government control, launching an inflationary spiral whose end is not yet in sight. For the "free market forces" could not act: When it came to Israeli currency they simply did not exist.

The world financial capitals, Zurich, London, Frankfurt, New York, Tokyo, and so on, simply did

not recognize Israeli currency; they did not deal in it.

And Israelis, seeing the value of their printed money fade away, demanded safeguards other than the financial underground. So foreign currency accounts — allowing Israelis to keep current accounts in dollars, sterling, Swiss francs, etc., became a way of life. It is doubtful if the citizen of any other country can keep a current account in foreign currency.

As a matter of fact, anyone who has tried to exchange a "solid currency", like the Swiss franc at any bank in New York, will come in for a big surprise. He is directed to go to those few banks which specialize in foreign currency. And in Israel, every bank, even though it is out in the boondocks, keeps foreign currency accounts. Try to change Swiss francs in some outlying township in the U.S. The bank manager will not call the police, but he may well call the local mental authorities.

The Begin administration's substitute for help by the central authorities has been the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange, which has proved to be fickle. Money has indeed been raised on the stock market, but only small quantities have flowed into building the means of production. As a matter of fact, in the last few years Israeli society has considered the stock market as a national casino and lottery.

Opposition to the present government policy of letting things work out by themselves could come from several main sources.

The Manufacturers' Association is one, but it is doubtful if it has any representatives in the Knesset. Few private industrialists would claim that Gideon Patt, Minister of Industry and Trade, speaks for them. And we have been witnessing for some years the strange phenomenon of the "capitalists" yearning for the return of socialism, cursing the present set-up where they have to scrounge around for the means to expand production —

even though the stock market is available.

But the council of Hevrat Ovdim, which should have taken up the banner of re-introducing governmental help to build the means of production, was woefully silent on this point at its last meeting. The kibbutz industries are facing harsh times; the number of new plants being put up this year is minimal. Stagnation has set in.

Instead of fighting the government, the Council (and of course the Histadrut) started out to compete with the government. The Histadrut is trying to buy the voters by competing with Aridor in promising reductions in the consumers' cooperative chain (Zarchanot), by trying to win the workers over by promising a cut in profits, and so on. There is nothing wrong with all this, but it will not help Israeli society to change from a consumption to a production footing.

And the strangest thing about the Likud administration's policy and the "free market" is that it does not believe in itself. True, there are a few governmental companies who have shares on the stock exchange, such as the Dead Sea Works, the Electric company, and so on. But there are scores of government companies which are not, and which must apply to the central authorities for help, for they know how little they can raise on the free market. For example, the government is sponsoring the rebirth of El Al, but it is not placing its shares on the stock market where investors can pick up the burden.

And even Koor, which has a few companies on the stock market, and which plans to place a few more, has little faith in the stock market as an instrument to finance its growth in production. At present, it is eating up its reserves at a rapid rate.

At its recent council meeting, Hevrat Ovdim should have brought out the problem of "consumption today versus production tomorrow"; it failed to do so.



Roofscape of a Lod housing estate.

(Rubinger)

Follow the sun-heaters to Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel leads the world in the use of solar heaters, with two-thirds of the population heating their water with this method, according to a survey conducted by the Energy Ministry.

Most of the rest of the population heats their water with electricity. The survey found that 72 per cent of those who have solar heaters expressed a high degree of satisfaction with them, 22 per cent were simply satisfied, and about 5 per cent were not at all satisfied.

Some 20,000 solar heaters were installed each year until 1977, but for the next five years the number jumped to about 80,000 a year. The record was set in 1980, with 100,000 heaters installed.

Sixty per cent of those with solar heaters use the 120 litre tank, 30 per cent the 150 litre tank, and the other 10 per cent larger ones ranging up to 200 litres.

Protest over imports by stock exchange

By MACABEE DEAN

TEL AVIV. — The decision of the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange to furnish its news quarters (Ahad Ha'am, corner Rothschild) with imported chairs has aroused strong resentment in the Manufacturers Association.

Alex Weinstein, head of the Wood Working Section in the Association, in a letter to Yossie Nitzan, head of the bourse, points out that not only are imported chairs sold at a profit, but they also displace local products both in the wood industry and in the furniture industry.

Moreover, "at a time when Israeli furniture-makers are struggling desperately to sell their products, and to open new markets abroad, we see the sorry spectacle of a leading Israeli institution, which draws its subsistence from the country, preferring imported goods."

Copies of the letter were sent to the Ministers of Finance and of Industry and Trade.

Pottery factories to lay off staff, blame cheap imports

By DAVID RUDGE

HAIFA. — Between 60 and 70 workers at the Na'aman pottery factory near Acre and about 20 employees at its sister plant, Lapid, in Jaffa, are to be dismissed after Passover, the management warned yesterday.

The proposed cutbacks, representing 20 per cent of the Labour force at the factories, were blamed on a drop in sales caused by the influx of cheap imports from the Far East and Eastern Europe.

The imports, which are flooding the market at "dumping prices," are seriously threatening the survival of the two local firms, general manager Yossef Givoli told reporters.

He said the factories could compete with goods brought in from Common Market firms, but not with the cheaper and inferior products imported from countries like China, Korea, Taiwan and Rumania.

It was "insulting" that a few importers were getting rich at the risk

of the jobs of the 420 workers employed by Na'aman and Lapid. Na'aman, Israel's largest pottery firm which manufactures fine porcelain gift and tableware, and Lapid, which specializes in hand-painted stoneware and crockery, are members of the Koor ceramics group.

Givoli said that annual production of the two companies was about \$7.5 million, while foreign imports totalled nearly \$18 million — 70 per cent from Far East and Communist Bloc countries.

He called on the government to impose stiff custom duties on pottery imported from these countries to bring the cost of their goods in line with home manufactured products.

He also warned customers that there were no standards' controls on pottery produced in the Far East and Eastern European countries which meant people often bought second-class pieces thinking they were quality.

Ports snarled by strikes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The pilots in the country's ports began a 24-hour strike at 6 a.m. yesterday, aggravating the congestion in Haifa and Ashdod harbours resulting from the labour troubles that have plagued them for the past fortnight.

The Chamber of Shipping advised the council that freighters might unload Israel-bound cargo in nearby foreign ports if the labour unrest is not settled shortly, and said the owners will not compensate the shippers for the extra costs.

The pilots were called out by the Marine Officers Union to protest the lack of progress in their pay negotiations with the Ports Authority. There are 18 pilots in the

three ports. The union also called out the 18 maritime inspectors employed by the Transport Ministry and the 15 instructors at the Acre seamen's training centre, for 24 hours.

A total of 10 ships which completed loading during the day were unable to sail, and two others unable to enter as scheduled, half of them in Haifa and the others in Ashdod.

Meanwhile the Ports Authority yesterday resumed pay negotiations with the works committees in the three ports. Progress was reported and another session has been scheduled for Friday so that no further disruptions by the stevedores are expected.

Swiss Hapoalim increases profits

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The net profits of Bank Hapoalim (Switzerland) in 1982 reached SFR 6 million, an increase of 48 per cent over 1981.

The bank's balance sheet on December 31, 1982 totalled SFR 870.3m, compared with SFR 603.1 the previous year, an increase of 44 per cent. These results cover the activities of the bank's branches in

Switzerland and Luxembourg. Bank Hapoalim (Switzerland) has a banking subsidiary in Uruguay which is now in its third year of operations and which has also shown impressive results. Net profits of this subsidiary for 1982 reached SFR 2.3m, an increase of 76.6 per cent over the previous year. The company's balance sheet on December 31, 1982 was SFR 84.3m.

Diamond exports up 9% in January

Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The diamond industry launched 1983 by recording the largest boost in sales in recent years — more than nine per cent for January, compared to the same month last year.

The value of polished diamond exports reached \$95 million, compared with \$85.8m, last January, according to the Israel Diamond Institute. The increase was not only in dollar value, but also in the quantities of diamonds cut and exported, it was noted — 215,000 carats compared with 185,000 carats.

The industry's traditional customers are beginning to return to the market here, according to Moshe Schnitzer, president of the Israel Diamond Exchange, with purchases centring on medium and bet. grade goods.

This upgrading of requirements, particularly among buyers from the Far East, he says, accounts for higher volume in parcels being acquired and may lead to higher prices too. Manufacturers and exporters are now selling both from inventories and from recently stepped-up production.

Fourth U.S. bank collapse this year; more are feared

WASHINGTON (AP). — The United American Bank of Knoxville collapsed on Monday, the fourth bank failure in the U.S. since January 1, and Federal regulators are expecting many more such collapses before the year is out.

There were 42 failures in all of last year, the highest level since 1940, when 43 banks closed.

William Isaac, head of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp, said recently that he expects the failure pace this year "to be at least as busy" as in 1982.

Regulators attribute the surge in failures — there were only 10 in 1981 — to the stagnant economy and high interest rates, which analysts say have made it harder for some borrowers to repay loans.

UMB subsidiary reports 276% profit increase

TEL AVIV. — The Mizrahi Bank for Industry and Agriculture increased its profits by 276 per cent in real terms (655 per cent in inflationary terms) in the fiscal year ending December 31, 1982. The

In addition to a higher failure rate, the number of banks on the insurance fund's problem list has increased, reaching 370 at the end of last year. That was up from 220 at the year's start but under the 385 of 1976.

Even so, Isaac said the banking system has remained "remarkably strong and healthy" in light of the economy's troubles.

The FDIC guarantees money in 14,800 banks in the U.S.

The demise of United American, the fourth largest commercial bank to fail and Tennessee's second largest financial institution, comes in the wake of two bank collapses last week: one in Illinois and the other in Minnesota, according to the Insurance Corporation.

\$ down, gold up in Europe

LONDON (AP). — The American dollar declined yesterday, undermined by expectations of lower U.S. interest rates. Gold rose 5 dollars an ounce in London and nearly 10 in Zurich.

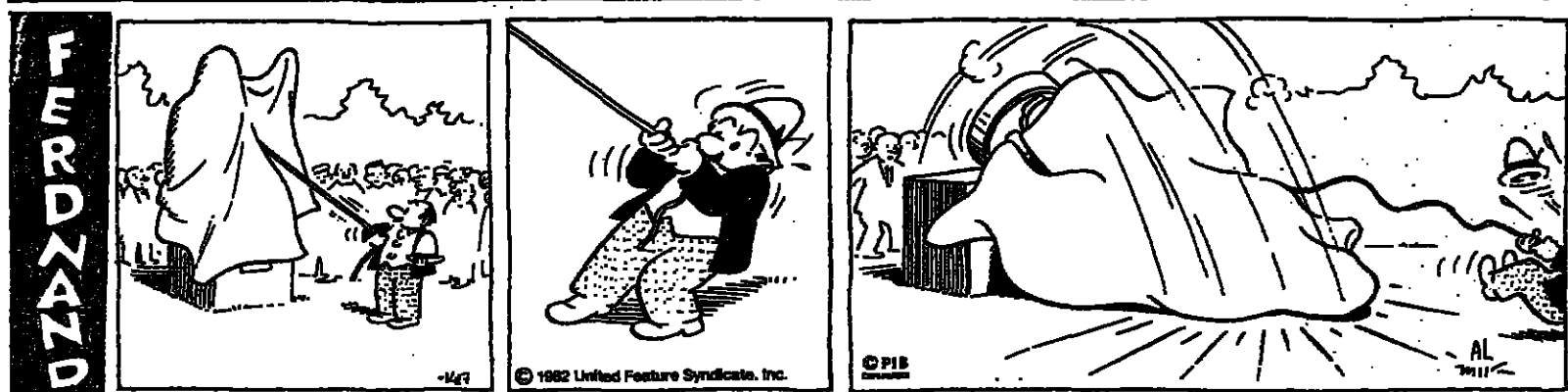
Dealers said the dollar weakened in advance of Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker's meeting before a congressional committee today of the Fed's monetary plans for 1983. He is widely expected to hint at lower interest rates.

The dollar declined for the fifth straight trading session in Tokyo to 233.65 yen, down from 235.75 on Monday.

In Europe, the pound sterling finished at \$1.5400, up from \$1.5378 on Monday.

Tokyo to limit car sales to U.S.

TOKYO (Reuters). — Japan announced yesterday that it would continue to restrain car exports to the U.S. and Canada this year and said a joint car production deal between Toyota and General Motors would help the U.S. motor industry.



WHAT'S ON

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Jerusalem

MUSEUMS

Israel Museum. Exhibitions: Permanent collection of Judaica, Art and Archaeology; Portables — an exhibition from the Museum's collections; Primitive Art from the Museum's Collection; Bezalel 1906-1929; Art of Bezalel Teachers; Tip of the Iceberg No. 1. 19th century, French drawings and prints from the Museum's collection; Japanese Miniature Sculpture, 18th-19th century Netsuke and Inro; The Wonderful World of Paper (Paley Centre). Visiting Hours: Main Museum 10-5. At 11. Guided tour in English. 3.30. "David Copperfield," film. Tomorrow: Main Museum 10-2. At 11. Guided tour in English of Rockefeller Museum.

CONDUCTED TOURS

American Mizrahi Women. Free Morning Tour — Tel Aviv. Tel 270187/741106.

Tel Aviv

MUSEUMS

Tel Aviv Museum. Exhibitions: City and Art; Dizengoff House; Tel Aviv, Early Photographs; East or West, Architecture in Israel 1920-1933; Collections: Israeli Art 1960-1980; Classical Art from the 17th and 18th centuries; Impressionism and Post Impressionism, 20th Century Art in Europe and the United States; Archipenko, Early Works (1910-1921). New Exhibition: Arman: Parade of Objects, Retrospective 1955-1982. Visiting Hours: Sun-Thur. 10-10. Fri. closed. Sat. 10-2. 7-10. Hebrew Rehabilitation Pavilion: New Exhibition — Michal Na'aman 1975-1983. Visiting Hours: Sun-Thur. 9-1. 5-9. Fri. closed. Sat. 10-2.

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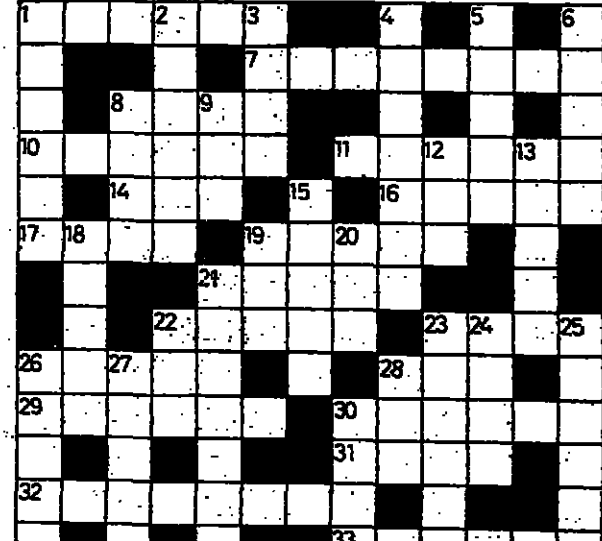
TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 1 Possibly stir up a stickler (6)
- 7 Betting one's pay at the rigside (8)
- 8 Letters to Joe from an ascetic (4)
- 10 The exclusion of an ancient citizen (6)
- 11 Nevertheless making little difference to Albert (6)
- 14 One way to break a cricket ball (3)
- 16 Snappy way to get some better service (5)
- 17 Keep going for something to eat (4)
- 19 A machine possibly to halt with a key (5)
- 21 Hold-up distorting Daley (5)
- 22 Plunder to turn a boy out for? (5)
- 23 Fast changing forms of food (4)
- 26 Runyon's legendary character (5)
- 28 Could it treat the hair on some lion's back? (3)
- 29 Astounded by a labyrinth? (6)
- 30 One eaten off hand? (6)
- 31 Where the Arno seems turbulent? (4)
- 32 What a couple may do

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.



EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 1 Far off (6)
- 7 Printer's star (8)
- 8 Drinks slowly (4)
- 10 Elephant driver (6)
- 11 Uncover (6)
- 14 Not at home (3)
- 16 Spur wheel (5)
- 17 Performs (4)
- 19 Propeller (5)
- 21 Judged (5)
- 22 Stopped (5)
- 23 Wish (4)
- 26 Assistants (5)
- 28 Distant (3)
- 29 Declares (6)
- 30 Swells (6)
- 31 Begrudge (5)
- 32 Democratic procedure (8)
- 33 Wrestle vigorously (6)

DOWN

- 1 Wandered (6)
- 2 Hatel (6)
- 3 Compass point (4)
- 4 Esteemed (7)
- 5 Muscle (5)
- 6 Art (5)
- 8 Item of footwear (4)
- 9 Place (3)
- 12 Solemn promise (3)
- 13 Ancient fabulist (5)
- 15 Played a part (5)
- 18 Satellite's path (5)
- 19 Cutting-tool (3)
- 20 Colour (3)
- 21 Floral ribbon (7)

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing DirectorTHE JERUSALEM
POSTErwin Frenkel
Editor

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Adar 3, 5743 • Jamadii Awwal 3, 1403

Arens: a relief

WITH THE REPLACEMENT of Ariel Sharon by Moshe Arens as defence minister, a bull in a china shop has been forced to give way to a gentleman and a man of culture. This in itself is a good omen for the future, even though its long-term impact is shrouded in uncertainty.

A stalwart figure of the Likud regime, Mr. Arens is anything but a "dove" compared to Mr. Sharon. On the Camp David accords he proved to be more of a "hawk": while Mr. Sharon, then agriculture minister, favoured withdrawal from the Rafiah Salient as the price of peace with Egypt, Mr. Arens, then chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, did not. For that reason, too, he turned down an earlier offer by Mr. Begin to take over at Defence.

Now that the Camp David-based peace with Egypt is an accomplished fact, however, Mr. Arens no longer finds it an obstacle. But there is no reason to assume that he has materially altered his basic views as a result of the year spent as ambassador in Washington.

As minister of defence Mr. Arens will be no less eager than his predecessor to push for the incorporation of Judea, Samaria and Gaza into Israel, for the establishment of maximally favourable conditions of security for Israel in Lebanon, and for the strengthening of Israel's armed might. Any expectation in Washington that Jerusalem's stand on such issues as the withdrawal from Lebanon will become significantly more flexible in the wake of the change of guard at Defence is entirely premature.

The warning to that effect by Premier Begin should be taken most seriously.

On the other hand it is likely that the tenor of American-Israeli relations will be improved by Mr. Arens' assumption of office. From now on, the defence minister will no longer be going out of his way to alienate friends and make enemies in the pursuit of chimerical alliances. Instead, Mr. Arens will practise the arts of diplomatic persuasion in which he has shown himself to be a fine student while in Washington. He will be dogged but inoffensive, hard-nosed but courteous.

To the extent that it was the vulgar manner of Mr. Sharon's conduct of official policy that hobbled efforts towards a strategic understanding between Jerusalem and Washington, the elevation of Mr. Arens to the cabinet must be treated as a godsend. In the long run, however, it will be the substance and not the style of policy that will determine the character of mutual ties.

Ducking the issue

THE CHIEF RABBINATE is in dire need of radical reform, and the interior and religious affairs minister, Yosef Burg, came up with a bright idea to that effect last month. Let the functions of president of the Supreme Rabbinical Court and of chairman of the Chief Rabbinate Council be permanently separated, he said. And let elections to both posts be held without regard to communal affiliation.

To be sure, there was a fly in the ointment. Dr. Burg's proposal would have allowed the two incumbents, Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren and Sephardi Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef, to run again for the posts they now occupy, the one for president of the Supreme Rabbinical Court and the other for chairman of the Chief Rabbinical Council. This would have required an amendment to the present law, which bars the incumbents' re-election.

Last Sunday, instead of formally tabling his original proposal in the cabinet, Dr. Burg offered a new variant of it, which makes a mockery of the reform idea. The suggestion now is to allow the two chief rabbis to simply continue serving in their respective posts until they reach the age of 75. A more perfect example of legislation tailored directly to personal, and indirectly to party, needs could hardly be imagined.

The cabinet would not buy this NRP recipe. True to form, however, it merely decided to put off the rabbinical elections, due to be held on March 15, for a year. Had this been the price of genuine reform it might perhaps have been worth it. But in the circumstances it is merely a convenient escape from a decision of principle.

POSTSCRIPTS

FRIEDRICH ROMANN was a loner, even though he had many friends.

Jerusalemites knew him as the owner of the "He'add Antiquaria" shop above the book-store on Rehov Hahavazelet near Zion Square. That was a very peculiar institution. People dropped in there not always intending to buy a book. They sat in dusty corners reading half-forgotten classics. Or they came to meet the poetess Else Lasker-Schüler. Prof. Hugo Bergmann was another frequent customer. From time to time Agnon appeared looking for his spiritual ancestors, especially E.T.A. Hoffmann of the 18th century. And of course students and booklovers assembled there.

Sometimes heated arguments developed. But Romann, with his inborn sense of humour and tact, always knew how to quiet the enraged spirits.

Often at night he arranged musical evenings in those premises. Rare classic and romantic masterpieces on records were played for a small audience. Romann was not only an expert in literature, he knew his way in music too.

Participating in Romann's

cultural activities was - not least - his small dog, a mongrel saved from destruction but dearly loved.

At home he loved cooking, and produced the most extravagant dishes for his guests. With him this was an expression of creativity.

With Friedrich Romann, who died in an old-age home in Ramat Gan recently, an outstanding representative of European culture in Jerusalem has gone forever. R.F.

LAGOS. — The capital of Nigeria, is the world's most expensive city for visiting businessmen, according to an annual survey published in London recently.

Business travellers for 500 international companies contributed to the survey by Employment Conditions Abroad LTD, which reported that the cost of a business stay in Lagos is £127 (IS7,179) a day.

The survey covered the cost of a four-star hotel room and incidental expenses.

Manama, Bahrain, in the Persian Gulf came second in the list, followed by nearby Dubai and Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Next were New York City, London, Hongkong and Sydney.

THE 20-MONTH NIGHTMARE

By ABBA EBAN

THE KAHAN Commission found serious defects in Mr. Ariel Sharon's discharge of his duties as minister of defence. His errors and negligence were related to an event which had fatal results for hundreds of innocent people and which gravely prejudiced Israel's moral and international stature.

The commission called on Mr. Sharon to draw "appropriate personal conclusions," failing which "the prime minister should consider using his authority under paragraph 21(a) under which the prime minister is entitled to remove a minister from his office." The solution adopted by Mr. Begin, with the astonishing cooperation of the attorney general, is to move Mr. Sharon from one place at the cabinet table to another. As for paragraph 21 dealing with the dismissal of ministers, well, there is also a paragraph 17 that does not call for any such thing and 17 and 21 are both paragraphs. Once you have seen one, you have seen them all.

The clear sense and spirit of the Kahan Report are thus evaded in a manner that can be called clever without being wise. Meanwhile, the searchlight focused on Mr. Sharon creates a ring of darkness and obscurity around the commission's report on the prime minister's interpretation of his responsibilities. Mr. Begin is described as "apathetic," "uninterested," "uninvolved," "lacking in vigilance" and consequently charged with "a certain degree of responsibility."

These sensational verdicts are not the subject of any cabinet conclusions at all. In 1973, Mr. Begin emphatically and eloquently declared that the defects revealed by the Agranat report inevitably required the prime minister to resign, although the prime minister was not the subject of anything but praise by the commission. Mr. Begin has not deigned to explain how his views and standards underwent this drastic mutation in less than a decade.

In 1973, a prime minister is responsible for everything; in 1983,

for nothing.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir is described as having received grave information about events that, if true, would severely affect Israel's international relations. His solution was to keep the information to himself.

It would be interesting to know what would be done with a second secretary in an embassy who received information on an important subject, treated it as his personal property and later discovered that prompt action on the information might conceivably have saved human lives. Most authorities on diplomatic method agree that a serious attitude to information is the very heart and substance of the profession. The Israeli Foreign Ministry is one of the few in which this form of intellectual rigour is not required; at any rate, not at the top of the hierarchy.

THE CONCLUSION is plain; the three cabinet ministers have found a way of saving their own personal interest while dealing rigorously with military officers. It is a shocking exercise in ministerial cowardice. I defy any student or researcher to find a precedent for such strictures on cabinet members by a semi-judicial body ending in the cabinet retaining its original composition in any parliamentary country in the world.

The scene shifts to the luncheon meeting of the Lawyers Association. The hero is the defence minister at the height of his campaign of vituperation — against a commission headed by the president of the Supreme Court. There is a genial spirit in the room. At that moment the nation mourns the death of a patriot, a victim of lawlessness and incitement. The learned audience is not affected visibly by this tragic case-history. The guest of honour's jests are obsequiously applauded.

Later in the evening the national television will show the Haifa funeral and the idiotic grins of the assembled lawyers in close juxtaposition.

Two aspects of contemporary Israel are reflected in gross moral discontinuity.

It is not only "in the streets" that a new Israeli story is being enacted — a story never heard or told before.

While episodic headlines are being made every hour on the hour, the larger lessons of Sharon's tenure in the Defence Ministry are not yet under general review. It is a sorry tale.

On the day that he entered the ministry — so he has informed us — he began to plan a war in Lebanon. This plan did not present itself at any time as a reaction to any provocation from Lebanon or from Lebanese soil. It was a plan looking for the occasion of its own execution and, in the end, it was put into operation without any provocation from Lebanon at all.

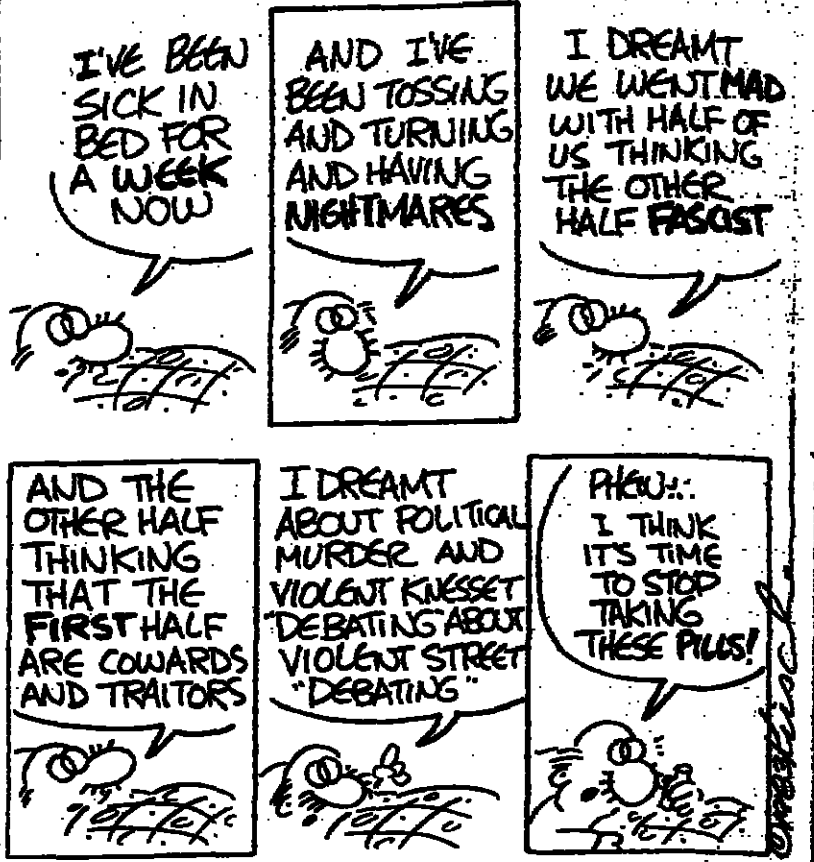
There had been tranquillity on every one of Israel's borders; with Egypt under the auspices of the peace treaty; with Jordan since the banishment of the PLO in 1970; with Syria since the disengagement agreement of 1974; with the PLO since the signature of a cease-fire in July 1981.

The peace on the Lebanese front was being maintained, not through any grace or virtue on the part of the PLO, but through the impact of fear. The terrorists knew that they could not possibly absorb an Israeli reaction.

In other words, we had peace through deterrence. We live in an age in which deterrence is the key word for the understanding and the regulation of the international system. Every peace-loving nation prefers peace through deterrence — that is, by the demonstration and brandishing of power — to peace through the actual activation of power; that is to say, peace through war.

BUT DETERRENCE is not enough for a Begin-Sharon government, so the soldiers had to march, notwithstanding the advice of Shimon Peres, Yitzhak Rabin and

Dry Bones



Haim Bar-Lev to stick to the cease-fire so long as it was viable. Eight months have passed since the armies moved and the results constitute the record of the Sharon era.

Not a single aim of the war has been achieved. There is no security agreement; no freedom from terrorist violence; no stability in Lebanon; no peace treaty; no normalization; no "peace triangle" formed by Egypt-Israel-Lebanon; no elimination of the PLO as a decisive factor in the diplomatic process; no disposition by the Arabs in Judea, Samaria and Gaza to join the Camp David talks on the basis of the Begin government's interpretation (autonomy as a prelude to permanent Israeli rule).

The only result that is permanent is the death of nearly 500 Israelis and the burden on Israel from thousands of other deaths. And this sorry record is the direct result of a ministerial appointment: if Sharon had not been appointed, if Ezer Weizman had not resigned, if someone in the Likud leadership other than Sharon had been appointed to the defence portfolio, the peace of Galilee would have been assured either by a continuance of the cease-fire or through a limited

operation confined to the 40 kilometre belt of which Mr. Begin spoke in the Knesset on June 8, 1982.

In carrying his bizarre design from one phase to another, Sharon has done his best to polarize the nation. He is the Great Divider in Israeli society and politics. The media are enemies, the opposition is treacherous, the United States is a foe, and other cabinet members are cretinous devourers of bourekas with spinach and cheese.

In the world of Sharon's imagination, the prime minister, too, is a remote figure to be revealed, and from whom some things must deliberately be concealed.

The Sharon tenure has been more than a nightmare, for a nightmare does not leave any dead behind. The question is whether the arena, no longer dominated by a figure estranged from Israel's better traditions and visions, will be liberated for Israeli and Zionist ideas that can give our national life a sense of purpose and inspiration.

If this happens, the historian will write that Israel's nightmare was and — but brief.

READERS' LETTERS

DEMONSTRATION AT EFRAT

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As one of the founders of Efrat and former president of Raishit Geula, the religious aliya movement, I was saddened and dismayed by the recent demonstration at Efrat by Peace Now as reported in The Post.

Of all the settlements in Judea and Samaria, certainly those in Gush Etzion have and rightly deserve the support of the vast majority of Jews throughout the world. Anyone familiar with the history of this area knows the heartbreaking sacrifices made by young Jewish pioneers from 1942-48 to re-establish a vibrant Jewish presence in an area so rich in the history of our people.

Efrat was founded with three specific goals: 1) to be a major city, in the Gush to ensure that never again would the region fall into the hands of our enemies, 2) to secure the southern flank of Jerusalem,

and 3) to provide an educational base for the spiritual enrichment of both non-observant and observant Jews. Can any Jew who is truly concerned with the continued survival and flourishing of a Jewish State be opposed to the growth of Efrat?

I do not impugn the motives of the leaders of Peace Now. There are many good and honourable people in the movement who genuinely want to enhance the ethical and moral fabric of the country. Nevertheless, the unwarranted attack upon Efrat, the defacing of its buildings, and the accompanying desecration of the Sabbath was a serious error which can only harm the interests of Peace Now and of the Jewish People. Hopefully the lot of the economically disadvantaged in Israel will improve, but not at the expense of settlements such as Efrat.

RALPH (MENACHEM) MARCUS, M.D.
Teaneck, New Jersey.

SAFETY APPROACHES AT ISRAEL MUSEUM

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Whenever I come to Israel, I make it a point to visit the Israel Museum. I am a senior citizen with a slight difficulty in walking. This time I went with a friend, also a senior citizen, who has some trouble with her eyesight.

We decided to see the Bezalel show on Tuesday, January 4, in the evening, in spite of a lot of rain and wind. The long climb up the stairs was no pleasure, but the exhibit was so interesting and beautiful that we found it worth the effort.

Getting back was another matter. The upper part of the stairs was pitch dark, the rest of the stairs was poorly lit. The stairs were slippery in the rain, and there was no rail to hold on to.

I cannot imagine that the Museum aims to keep away the frail and elderly and hope this situation can be remedied.

EVA WILE
Jamaica, New York.

The Israel Museum replies: We would like to thank Mrs. E. Wile for her remarks concerning safety approaches at the Israel Museum. We always appreciate the remarks of visitors as this creates a dynamic for possible improvements

when, in the opinion of the Museum, such changes are found warranted. Mrs. Wile found us faulty on two counts of safety, the first being the general illumination of approaches leading to the entrance. She is correct in this observation and a new plan for lighting already exists. The funds to implement them are being sought and we hope that, on another visit, Mrs. Wile will find this satisfactory.

However, on the second count concerning rails to hold on to in climbing the various sets of steps, we would like to point out that an alternative walkway is available. Running parallel to the main walkway with steps is a clearly visible service road which leads from the lower entrance (where tickets are presented) all the way up to the Ida Crown Entrance Plaza which has only one set of steps and has a railing.

VIVIANNE SILVER
Public Affairs Department
Jerusalem.

MOSSAD VERSUS MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — From the description of the events leading up to the decision to unleash the Phalange soldiers in the camps as given in the Kahan Commission's report, there appears to emerge a strong presumption that the decision was greatly influenced by the misleading assessments of the nature and disposition of the Phalange army provided by the Mossad to the Cabinet. Thus, while those who decided on the entry of the Phalange to the camps "should have known, from things that were common knowledge, that there was a danger of a massacre" it cannot be overlooked that they were also in possession of uncommon, indeed esoteric knowledge derived from the Mossad reports, which must have influenced them to underplay this danger.

In these circumstances, it should surely have been determined by the Commission that a very large share of the indirect responsibility for the massacre lay with the departed head of the Mossad who, for four years, had been feeding the cabinet with unreliable assessments of the Phalange, assessments whose damage to the interests of the state are almost certainly not confined to a share in responsibility for this tragedy. It is difficult to believe that, had there not been a change in the directorship of the Mossad at this precise time, the Commission would not have laid heavy responsibility on this individual, made recommendations for his replacement, and commented at length on the dangers — so familiar from our knowledge of the workings of the British Colonial Service — of allowing assessments of political reliability to be influenced by charm and hospitality. The fact that this was not done, and that the Commission confined its censures to those who could be professionally damaged by its findings, commends

STATEMENT OF VALUES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Even in days as grave as these, appropriate attention should be afforded to a statement by the IDF Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Rafael Eitan, in a Central Command military trial on February 9, on events in Judea and Samaria.

Referring to the punishment of parents for the acts of their sons and daughters, Eitan noted that "There is a (military) order regarding punishment of parents and with Arabs that works very well" (my italics).

Since one heard of no official reaction, can one blame ordinary people, in or out of uniform, for seeing it as an official and legitimate statement of the values of our society in this sphere of life?

DR. DAVID WOLFERS
Jerusalem.

VALUES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

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DAN LEON
Jerusalem.

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